SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 145— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st June.	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	7,622
17th „	NARKUNDA..		16,385
24th „	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA x	16,227
31st „	NALDERA ..		11,089
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	15,993
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		16,277 11,430
21st „	DELTA	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
18th „	DEVANHA@ .	ExtraSteamer	8,092
21st „	DELTA .	MALWA *	10,941
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
5th July	MERKARA† ..	8,285
25th „	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd „	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8.193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th „	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th „	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers †Proceeds from Karachi.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

21st June	MIRZAPORE *†		6,715
5th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
20th June	VASNA ..	Busreh via Kchi 9 a.m.
25th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Kchi & P. Gulf Ports.
25th „	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	13thJune	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru	T. Horikawa	6083	16th „	28th „
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5843	28th „	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st „
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th „	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No :— 20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with :—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN :—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. A.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.
Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office :—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds 42,429,481 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modau	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welteyredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN :—Kobe.
CHINA :—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS :—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

TRIAL SOLICITED

for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station,
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years.

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?

Write for particulars to:—
THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—1°, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE :—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or U. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to :—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST for an old established firm. Apply Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10636

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. Rs. five hundred cash security essential. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

WANTED—Energetic AGENTS in mofussil for the sale of Stationery and papers. Apply to Box No. 312, Advt., Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R10618

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pass or fail, to attend Bombay or Amraoti. Apply personally 1 to 4 p.m. BOMBAY BERAR AGENCY, Laxmibhuwan, Sandhurst Road.
A R10644

WANTED—AN Energetic CANVASSER for Fire and Marine Insurance. Apply stating terms Box. 318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10634

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE for the Viramgam Municipality. Pay according to qualifications, one who knows Gujarati will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to Dr. SUKHLAL JIVANLAL VORA, Chairman, Dispensary Committee, Municipality, Viramgam.
A R19936

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—SHOP and FLATS at Bellasis Road suitable for Offices, Press, Workshop and Show Rooms and open piece of LAND, about 300 sq. yds. at Clerk Road. Apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO., Bellasis Road.
C R10612

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—BUICK CAR, 6-seater 6-cylinder, 1920 Model, equipped with wire wheels very little used in excellent condition. Price Rs. 5,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 19939

FOR SALE—Old six Cylinder, seven seater, STUDEBAKER in good order, complete electrical equipment, self-starter, horn, etc., 5 Tyres new hood. No reasonable offer refused. Apply BABOORAO, c/o Messrs. R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
JA R10640

FOR SALE—Light English Four Seater MOTOR CAR, perfect running order, and appearance, an ideal light roomy car for business-man in Bombay, light on tyres, size 760 by 80, and petrol 30-40 miles per gallon. Further details on application to Box No. 325. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10643

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS and ADVERTISERS for "KARTUT", the Central Magazine of Trade Industry and matters of general interest. Annual subscription Rs. 4. Apply to MANAGER, 'Kartut", Lakhan Kothri, Ajmer.
N R10436

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be CLOSED from the 1st July, 1924, to the 17th July, 1924, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
19th June, 1924. C19935

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOGERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 4th June, 1924.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1924, to TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1924, both days inclusive.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
N. M. MURRAY (Officiating),
Managing Governors.
C19853

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for the Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital, Radhanpur. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with free quarters. Apply sharp to the Undersigned. Applicants must state their age, caste, qualifications and experience of the Department. Preference will be given first to the applicants possessing L.R.C.P. Certificate.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.

Dewan's Office,
Radhanpur, 7th June, 1924.
19862

NOTICE.

MESSRS. WISE ROBINSON & HUGHES, Wine Merchants, formerly of 27, Mangalore Street, now trading in the name of WILLIAM H. HUGHES & CO., 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, beg to inform the Public that they have lost or mislaid the original Bond Warrant No. 97, of 29th September, 1922, issued by the Bombay Port Trust (Apollo Bonded Warehouse) for 30 cases Whisky, under Custom Bond No. 945 of 22nd August, 1922, and 10 cases remain uncleared in Bond.

The Public are hereby warned by the undersigned that any one making use of the above Bond Warrant will be dealt with as per law.

Messrs. WILLIAM H. HUGHES & CO.,
5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
R10640

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICION.

Suit, No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the undivided one equal third share or interest in the following immoveable property subject to the lease hereinaftor referred to will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that undivided one-equal third share or interest in all that piece of land, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the West side of Tardeo Road, containing by admeasurement 3,651 square yards or thereabouts, and registered with other lands in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 453, Old Survey No. 73, New Survey No. 7084, and Cadastral Survey No. 728 (part of) Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division, and bounded on the East by Tardeo Road, on the West by the leasehold ground of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, on the South by the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company and on the North by the Mills of the Alliance Spinning Company, subject to the Indenture of Lease, dated 31st August, 1871, and made between Framji Nanabhoy Davar of the one part and the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the other part and the term thereby granted of 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 15-K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19871

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT HAS COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE of our client Mr. BAPULAL BHABHAL NAYAK, proprietor of the Mumbai Gujrati Natak Mandali, that the copy rights in the Gujarati plays mentioned below of which he is the sole owner have been infringed by certain parties, who have produced films of the said plays and have exhibited the same in public. Legal proceedings are being taken against the parties concerned. Besides, the said plays our client is the owner of the copy right in all the plays of the Mumbai Gujarati Natak Mandali.

Notice is therefore hereby given that our client as the owner of the copy rights in the said plays has the sole and exclusive right of performing the same and all concerned are hereby warned that infringement of our client's copy rights in the said plays will render them liable to a criminal prosecution apart from any civil proceedings that may be adopted against them.

NAMES OF THE PLAYS.

VASANT PRABHA,
VIKRAM CHARITRA,
NAND BATRISI.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1924.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Bapulal Bhabhal Nayak.
C19937

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almirah, writing tables, book-stand, file cabinet, show-case, teapoys, steel safes, electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

Precious jewellery of diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby comprising, necklace, bracelets, earrings, booty, pearl bangles, torawhar, pearl mala, collar, etc.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English brougham
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred Brougham English.
1 Arab horse in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1924.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction, outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 27th June, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and Unserviceable Stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of Brass, Copper, Gun Metal, Lead mixed and Nickel cupro Ingots, Great Coats, Blankets, Mosquito nets, Dhurries, Coats warm, Shirts, Jerseys, Trousers, Drawers.

Brass, Copper and Aluminium cooking pots, Locks, Paulins, Lamps, Bullocks' Jhools, stoves, axes pick heads, Felt Leather Waterbottles, Tubs, Showels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, Dossotie, Weights, Anvils, Cordage cotton, Tape, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags, A. T. Carts Wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME
GLADYS WALTON
In a vivid Story of American youth
THE WILD PARTY
To-day Wild Pleasure. To-morrow—Reckoning!
The gilded youth and the gay flappers cared nothing for the morrow, as they revelled only in the pleasures of the hour!
The Programme includes the International News and a 2—Reel Century Comedy, "A REGULAR BOY" featuring
BUDDY MASSENGER
To-Night :; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA. SANDHURST ROAD,
TO-NIGHT.
Ruth Roland
IN
PATHE'S LATEST AND GREATEST SERIAL
Haunted Valley
PRODUCED TO SUIT YOUR TASTE! BUILT TO THRILL YOU! PACKED WITH PERIL.
A MADE-TO-ORDER MYSTERY MELO-DRAMA TO HOLD YOU SPELL BOUND. SEE IT!
ALSO A PAUL PARROTT COMEDY "POST NO BILLS."
Time: Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holidays 3-30 p. m.
Popular Prices.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
With BETTY BLYTHE.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE LOVE FLOWER"
With RICHARD BARTHELMESS.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
With WILLIAM FARNUM.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
TODAY AND THIS WEEK.
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co's.
NEW PRODUCTION
SUND--AND--UPSUND
A most attractive Story from the Mahabharat produced in the latest style.
TIME-RATES—AS USUAL.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS
To-Night for the last time
Special for Vat-Savitri
Kohinoor's Religious Photo-play
SUKANYA
SAVITRI
To-Night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW 'BAL SHRINGI'.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Production
'SHRI KRISHNA—SUDAMA"
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
" VISMI—SADI "
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Extra Shows at 3-30 p. m. Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years
Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
To-Morrow Night and Sunday Noon
New Novel Exciting Social Play!
Ekahi Paisa
In Hindi Language
(By the author of 'Punjab Mail')
Plan open at the Theatre. Book your Seats early to save disappointment.
Proprietor: G. B. BHATE

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AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD & LAMINGTON ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji & Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Lakhmidas Chunda Ramjee the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Samsoodin Mahomedalli Bandookvala an Insolvent & with the consent of the Official Assignee & Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Samsoodin Mahomedalli Bandookvala, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground (redeemed & converted into freehold) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Northside of the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards be the same more or less which said house was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E. Ward No. 2335, Street No. 315,317,1 and 5 and is now assessed under D. Ward No. 3992 and Street Nos. 313,315,317,1 and 5 and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 399 and Collector's New Nos. B/13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 3/6994, and is bounded on or towards the East by the portion of the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the Gilder Street, (now Lamington Road), on or towards the North by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Harivalabhdas Balgowandas and on or towards the South by the Grant Road aforesaid and which is now in the possession of the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shamsoodin Mahomedalli Bandookvala an Insolvent.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (redeemed and converted into freehold) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, the Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 253 square yards or thereabouts, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 399, 399 and 399, New Nos. A/13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 2/6994 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under E Ward No. 2333 (1) and now under D Ward No. 3988, and Street Nos. 303-305-311, and are bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the portion of the property hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the West by the portion of the property hereinabove firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Haritallabhdas Balgowandas, and on or towards the South by the said Grant Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fores land or ground situate at Grant Road, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 144 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 399 and 399, Collector's New Nos. 13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 1/6994 with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and was formerly under E Ward No. 2332 and now under D Ward No. 3988, Street No. 301, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hari Tukaram, on or towards the South by the said Grant Road, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Manchabai, widow of Hargowan Balgowan and on the West by the portion of the property hereinabove secondly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1924.

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(26)

HIGH COURT.

MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALA TAKES SEAT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala took his seat on the Bench yesterday morning when Mr. R. J. Mody Bar.at-Law welcomed him on behalf of the Bar.

Mr. Mody in welcoming his Lordship said that it was a wel-known fact that his Lordship had been the staunchest champion of the Bar and had always tried his best to keep up the tradition of the Bar.

He further stated that his Lordship had always been very level-headed at the Bar in conducting cases both heavy and simple.

He hoped that his Lordship would take to heart the good of the Bar as he had always done and look with kindness on the shortcomings of the Bar whatever they might be.

He concluded by wishing his Lordship every success on the Bench.

In reply his Lordship thanked Mr. Mody and the members of the Bar for their welcome and their kind expressions of his fitness to occupy the high post. As a member of the Bar he knew and he felt that for the proper administration of justice, co-operation between the Bar and the Bench was the first essential and he expected the Bar to assist him to the best of their ability and he trusted that with their assistance he would be able to keep up the tradition of the Bench and do justice.

MISFEASANCE SUMMONS AGAINST DIRECTORS

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp.
Anglo-India Steam Navigation Co's affairs.
N. H. Moos ..... Applicant.
V/s.
Frank H. Spaull and others ..... Respts.

The protracted hearing of the misfeasance summons issued by the official liquidator of the Anglo-Indian Steam Navigation Co., against the Directors of the said Company came to an end on Thursday afternoon. After hearing the arguments of the learned counsels for the parties the Court reserved its judgment.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, June 20.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 1204/12855-21—Dullas and Co, S Meher Bux v A Dunst, Manubhai and Co.
2097-21—Pandia and Co., Devsi Harpal v J D Dholandas and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.
3403-21—Madhavji and Co, N H Moos v Shamji Anandji, Vachha and Co.
570-21—Dubash and Co., Manecklal Gulabchand v Jivraj Nanalmal and Co., Soonderdas and Co.
4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialy v. Jamshed Boman Irani and anr, Dubash and Co.
4149-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen v Badridas Hanumandas, Tyabji D and Co.
4245-21—Payne and Co, Sha Sarabhoy Surajmal and Co. v Sakalchand Khemchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1699-22—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ebrahimji and Co. v Gulam Husein Meherally, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
4152-22—Surveyor and Co, Tokersey Karsi, Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai, Madhavji and Co.
2062-22—Little and Co, The Majestic Paint Trading Co. Shanker Rajaram Zinanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
896-22—Dabholker and J, Manilal Rajaram Mehta, Daji Babaji Pawar, Mulla and M.
4440-22—Mirza and M, Mahadu Anand, Vasa Bhikha Koli Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

5857-22—Raghuaya N and Co, Monghbhai widow Jamnadas Jiwandas, Khimji Vishram and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSE.

1417-20—Ramanlal and H, Kasubai widow and another, Kasturchand Hukmaji and another, Tyabji D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

246-24—Khandwalla and C, Mathuradas Vishram and anr v Khimchand Magaulal, Mulji Th and Co.
652-24—Amarchand and M, Hargowandas Manchand and anr v Gulabchand Amichand and ors, Unwalla P and P.
702-24—Payne and Co, Abdulhusein Gulam Husein Bandukwalla v Shamji Khanji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowji and Co.
681-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hamabai Jehangir Mehta v Nensi Haridas.
336-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Nitising Dwarkadas.
432-24—Mehta L and Co, Deochand Kalianji v. Becharlal Gandulal and others, Ramanlal and H.
471-24—Amin and D, Nomanbhai Abdeali v. Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co. and others.
672-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v D V Dharap.
896-24—Daphtary F and D, Narayen Purshotamji Rele and another v Dattatraya Balkrishna Achrekar.
926-24—Ferreira and V, Govindas Tulsidas v Liladhar Madavji.
3811-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj and another v Charandas Chaturbhuj and another, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.
791-24—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Deochand v Vishnoo Gopal Ablekar and others, Thakoredas and D.
5215-23—Jamsedji R and D, Aishabai widow v Gulam Husein Mavji Khoja.
4703-22—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Sadak Shustry v Esufally Mirsaji and others.
3464-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Morarji and others v Narsingrao Rane and others, Rustomji and G.
704-24—Motichand and D, Kheshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others v Devji Tukaram Bhandari, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
523-24—Shah and Co., Moolchand Hemraj v. Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1363-18—Dalholker and J, Bai Vesawanthai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandad and others, Chitnis K and M.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam and others, Madhavdas Gooculdas Pasha, Mulla and M.
4817-21—Mehta L and Co., Keshavlal Punjabhai v Malchand Jekinsondas.
930/13574-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Punjaram Jugjiwandas and others v Bhanuprasad Bhaishanker, Mehta D and L.
1968/24882-20—Craigie B and C, Keshavlal Laluchand v Chunilal Talubhai and another, Shroff and L.
13/237-21—Tyabji D and Co, Keshavram Gordhandas Potdar v Moolraj Dowlatram, Malvi M R and Co.
531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N, Vassonji Liladhar and others, v Tarmahomed Haji Adamji and another, M B Chothia, Raghvaya N and Co.
530/6044-21— Do. Do. Do.
1379/14732-21—In Person, Habib Casum v. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Crawford B and Co, Payne and Co.
1396/14983-21—N C Dalal and Co, Velji Mulji and Co v. Rahimbux Khodabux, Dharamsy D and Co.
1455/15648-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhji Bhagwanji v Lakhmichand Maneckchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
1932/20591-21—Dharamsy D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another v Madanlal Gopalji, Thakoredas and Co.
2375/25132-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kaboobai, Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.
2390/25229-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.
4713-21—Madhowji and Co, Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.
5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.
5363-21—Raghnaya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal, Madadeo Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3310-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Percival Richard Wade, Hylda Wade and another.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re. Abdul Husein Abdul Tyab, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Sarafally and others, Abdul Khayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.
26-12—Re. Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow, Babubai *alias* Saraswatibai, Smethan B and L.
14-19—Re. Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow, Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.
16-20—Janaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji, Temulji S Ankleseria, Rustomji and G.
10-21—Re. Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Monghibai widow, Pragji Dayal Hariani, Tyabji D and Co.
24-21—Re. Shah Jesinglal Javerbhai, Payne and Co, Surajmal Javerchand, Bai Chanbahai widow, Surajmal and Co.
12-23—Re. Sunderji Valji, Dubash and Co, Bai Mulibai and another, Ranchoddas Laxmidas, N C Dalal and Co.
14-32—Re. Khoja Ludhabhai Lakhmsi Jehangir and S., Bai Valbai widow, Khoja Gulamhusein Ludhabhai Khanderao L and M.
16-23—Re. Bai Pakribai, Dubholker and J, Bai Gulab, Narsingh Keshrimal, Rele and Co.
22-23—Re. Damodar Purshotam, Manilal and K, Madhowji Premji, Haridas Purshotam, Madhowji and Co.
24-23—Re. Trimbuk Vinaik Mancher, Divekar and B, Anapurnabai widow, Anant Ganesh, Malvi M R and Co
1-24—Re. Ladhbhai Lakmsey, Khanderao L and M, Gulamhusein Ludhabhai and another, Valbai widow, Jehangir and S.
2-24—Re. Laxmibai *alias* Venubai, Rele and Co, Venkatesh S Mastaker, Sharadabai *alias* Shambai, Amin and D.
3-24—Re. Dadabhai Pestonji Shroff, Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji D Shroff, Kaikhasru D Shroff, Jhaveri and Co.
4-24—Re. Parnabhai R Kallian, Mulji Tha and Co, Ismail Kallian, Ali Mahomed Moorji, Mulla and M.
7-24—Re. Sundraji Bhuhaji, Khandwalla and Co, The Administrator General of Bombay, Baktavarmal Bhuraj, Vrajlal and Co.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

1942-18—Daphtary F and D, Charles Lawrence MacDonald, Kathalene Evelyn MacDonald and another.

LONG CAUSES.

1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukhdas and others, Tricumdas Sadaram and others, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
2593-21—Tyabji D and Co, Hafiz Khandbhai Tyabbhoy and Co, Gordhandas Kalianji, Ramanlal and H.
2425-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Varjivandas Haridas, Virji Vassonji, Mehta L and Co.
2641-21—Malvi M R and Co, Manilal Naginidas, Nandlal Sunderlal, Daphtary F and D.
2655-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Bhogilal Gulabchandji, Bhurabhai Dulabhram.
2658-21—Dadas and Co, Bai Khotabai, Abdul Kadar Emirudin Bros, Shamrao M and H, Mantri and Co.
2665-21—N C Dalal and Co, Ramupha Satwaji, Jiwandas Bhagubhai, Purshotamrai and Co.
2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao anandrao and another, Nanabhai Sadanand, Judah and S.
2689-21—Mulla and M, Gokaldas Damoder, C M Parekh and others, Crawford B and Co, Madhowji and Co.
2697-21—Sabnis and G, Rajbhai Lakmanji, Abdul Husein Karimbhoy, Jamsedji R and D.
2708-21—Pandia and Co, Ramdas Phoja, Mathuradas Dossa and others, Payne and Co.
3541-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rampertap Devidutt and another, Shivlal Bhagatram and others, Tyabji D and Co.
2177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Raoji Ghella, N C Dalal and Co.
4798-21—Mulji Th and Co, Nathubhai Maganlal Nandlal Vijyavalabhdas and others, Daphtary F and D.
1215-21—Mulla and M, Bai Manibai widow, Bai Vejbai widow and others, Captain and V.
1280-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam, Kanji Keshodidas, Mulla and M.
1516-21—Craigie B and Co, Charandas Vassanji Thakar and another, Pragji Dayal Hariani and others, Tyabji D and Co, Manchershaw and N.
1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co, Ladharam Chandira, Soonderdas and Co.
2154-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswantlal Wadilal, Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

June 20.

S S Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Merkara for Antwerp.
Steamer Capo-di-Monti for Genoa.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons. Captain B Gulliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, June 19.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfel, 3766 N F. N.F. L Edwards.
2 Naldera, 8794, London 21/6, M M & Co.
4 Castalia, 4083, L'pool, 26/6, Graham and Co
14 Wakasa Maru 3504 Japan, 28/6 N Y Kaisha.
15 Canara 2889 N.F. N. F. M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Graciana, 2252, K'chi, N.F., S S N Co.
5 Barala 1899 Basra, 25/6 M M & Co.
7 Hymettus, 2985, Cal, N.F., M M and Co.
8 Mirzapore, 4135, N F, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3,304, K'chi, 16/6, L Edwards Ltd.
13 & 13 Nagpore 3226 N.F, N.F M M & Co.
14 Shuja 3112 Man. 25/6, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gairsoppa 3277, Rangoon, 21/6 M M & Co.
C & 2 Chimkos, 3,295, N F, NF, M M Co.
C & R City of Batavia L'pool, 24/6 K N & Co.
D & E Hakodate Maru 3254 Japan, 26/6 N Y Kaisha.
H Maur 649 Bkok 24/6 F F C and Co.
M Varela, 1932, Basra, N.F., M M and Co.
P Siljam 2729 Dunkirk, N F T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manola due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerf due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Argun Maru due about 10th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 19.

S S Naldada for London:—1 bales carpet cotton and woollen K R Jada, 45 cases bristles Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; 1 bales goat skin tanned, K Esmail; 1 bundle woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 5 bales tanned goat skins, Enamdar Abdul Rahman and Co. 10 bales tanned goat skins, Haji R Rahemanbhoy and Co., 1 bale tanned sheep skins, Haji R Rahemanbhoy and Co, 3 bales woollen carpets, G O T Corporation; 988 cwt barley. Ralli Bros.; 14 bales cow hides tanned, Ludhabhai Tharia and Sons; 10 bales goat hides tanned, Ludhabhai Tharia and Sons; 3 cases Fox skins, R Balaram and Bros.; 26 cases empty cliders, Brunner Mond and Co. Ltd., 6 cases Jubulpore bristles, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd.

S S Naldera for Constantinople:—8 bundles woollen carpets, R Aghaioff.

S S Pentowy for Barcelona:—500 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 35 cases dried casings, S Mohameddin Haji Kadadbakshsh; 2 bales sawri cotton, B Meyer and Co, 50 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Pentowy for Antwerp:—60 bags gum Arabic E Virjee and Co.; 10 bales raw cotton Arjun Khimji and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—50 bales clean cotton wastes, T Laxmidas and Co. 45 bales Indian wool, Jeyram Permanand and Co. 2001 cwt. myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Castalia for Piraeus:—8 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.

S S Castalia for Philadelphia—181 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Company.

S S Siljan for Dunkirk:—4014 cwt Indian linseed, Vardhaman Bros. Ltd.

S S Corfe Castle for Hull:—1000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Corfe Castle for Antwerp:—18 casks salted goat skins, H M Edwards and Co.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwt ajowan seed, Volkart Bros. 110 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.; 262 bales sawri cotton, K Pirosha; 336 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Axenfels for Ghent:—220 bales raw cotton Kilachand Deochand and Co. Ltd.

S S Axenfels for Rotterdam:—44 bales oily cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.; 110 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Deochand and Co. Ltd. 27 cases cheese, Holland United M Co. Ltd.

S S Axenfels for Antwerp:—449 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Capo-di-Monte for Genoa:—6000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 90 bales cotton waste clean, Coutts and Co. 210 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 110 bales raw cotton, Madhavuas Amersey and Co. 22 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Capo-di-monte for Naples:—505 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool:—41 bales goat hair, Haji R Rahemanbhoy and Co. 5 bales wool raw, Haji R Rahemanbhoy and Co.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd. 110 bales sawri cotton, Kalyandas Bros.; 110 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—132 bales uganda cotton Japan Cotton T Co., Ltd. 550 bales raw cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd. 82 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 1265 raw cotton. The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.; 110 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.; 110 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Visram and Co. 495 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 55 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co. Ltd. 110 bales cotton Hirji Nensee and Co., 330 bales raw cotton H. Gopalji.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—55 bales raw cotton, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd.; 722 bales cotton, F P, F F Campbell and Co. 1100 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1100 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.

S S Cracovia fod Pireeus:—50 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Cracovia for Salonica:—50 bales cotton F. P, F. F Campbell and Co.

S S Merkara for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co. Ltd. 1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Nagoya:—766 bales Uganda cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Osaka:—100 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—300 bales uganda cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.; 500 bales raw cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co. Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Hongkong:—750 cwt myrabollams, E S Abdul Kyum.

S S Hakdate Maru for Kobe:—106 bales raw cotton, N Futchally and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, Ozu-Budin and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 19.

S S Hatkhola from Calcutta, Agents, British India S N Co.:—5328 bags rice, 51 cask raw linseed oil, 291 cask double linseed oil, 851 bdles gunnies bags, 43 full cresd tea, 268 chest tea, 228 half chest. tea, 200 cases tea dust, 50 bales husein cloth, 25 bags oats, 65 bales printing paper, 679 bags betel nut, 86 bundles old gunnies bags, 38 cases tower balls, 50 legs red lead, 50 frs. red lead, 31 bags Inger gold, 25 cases soap. From Tuticorin:—168 bales cotton.

From Poonani:—1379 bags cocoanut, 230 jottas cocoanut, 20 jottas coir yarn, 23 bdles. coir root.

S S Calicut:—633 bales row cotton, 46 bales waste yarn, 1590 bags cocoanut, 564 bags copra, 21 bags light pepper, 22 bags dried ginger, 181 jottas coir rope, 30 coils coir rope, 96 jottas coir yarn, 140 boras cotton waste, 69 bundles venga wood bark, 10000 Nemy bricks, 82 cases black tea.

From Badagara:—1217 bags copra, 339 bags cocoanut.

From Mangalore:—75 cask fish oil, 378 bags coffee, 132 bags copra, 12 bags cardmoms, 207 boras coffee husk, 40 boras shigekai.

From Colombo:—45 cases cheese.

S S Bariora from Basrah, Agents British India S N Co. Ltd.:—11 bags old copper, 23 bags old brass 46 bags scrap brass, 60 nos. Pig lead.

From Mohmerah:—18 bundles cotton, 351 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—8 bundles wool.

From B. Abbas:—93 jottas cotton, 106 bales cotton, 73 bags raisins, 130 bags almnods 25 bags pistas, 94 cases gum.

From Muskat:—10 bundles dollars, 6 bundles specie, 61 bags dry dates, 477 bags sardines.

S S Charbar:—250 bundles siffi mats.

From Gaudar:—282 bundles siffi mats.

From Pasni:—39 bundles mats.

From Orpara—57 bundles mats.

From Karachi:—1851 bags seed, 1106 bales cotton, 341 bags oil cakes, 15 bales jute twine, 227 bags gram, 56 bags safi sugar, 260 bags gram dhalls 16 bags peas, 30 pockets figs, 233 cases raisins, 25 cases grapes, 20 cases bar soap, 10 cases bath soap, 23 cases enamel ware, 113 cases kishmish 12 bundles K Methi Kathi, 62 packets K apricots 125 bags till seed.

(Continued from Column 6.)

is in defect in the latter area and at Mainpuri. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum in the east United Provinces and at Mainpuri. The thetmometer rose yesterday to 110deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0.30in of rain and Jaipur 0.28in. Skies are heavily clouded over west Rajputana, lightly to moderately clouded over east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded over Sind. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and Mount Abu and in defect in upper Sind and at Ajmer. Day temperature was almost normal in the division: night temperature was lower than usual at Bikaner and Jacobabad. A maximum temperature of 116deg. was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 4.65in of rain and Surat 2.32in. Skies are heavily clouded over Gujarat and Kathiawar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Indore and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Indore and lower at Rajkot; the minimum was below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was above normal in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.10in of rain, Ratnagiri 6.91in., Marmagao 2.05in and Karwar 3.81in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 83..7.deg (4deg below normal) and the lowest 76.4deg (3deg below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.22in of rain, Poona 0.74in and Aurangabad 0.29in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is almost normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Nizamabad; the minimum was almost normal the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active on the west coast of the Peninsula and in conjunction with a western depression has extended rainfall into Rajputana and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, south Gujarat, Rajputana and north and east Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces Kathiawar and west Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.90in., Calicut 0.79in., Cochin 0.23in and Trivandrum 0.17in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 18th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression over Kathiawar in conjunction with a western disturbance has caused numerous dust and thunderstorms over north-west India. The depression in southeast Bengal has disappeared after again giving very heavy rain in that area. The monsoon remains active in Lower Burma and on the west coast of the Peninsula and is extending in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, south and central Bengal, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the North West Frontier Province, Central India East and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, the east Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat and the west Central Provinces.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy, Rangoon, Diamond Island three inches; Bassein, Akyab two; Bhamo one; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar nine; Chittagong seven; Comilla five; Narayanganj, Noakhali, Barisal three; Mymensingh one; Mirzapur one.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 19th June 1924.	Totl since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 19th June. 1922	1923
Colaba (Observatory) ..	In Ct 1 10	In Ct. 5 63	In. Ct. 8 27.	5 32
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 56	7 17	5 61	5 17
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	1 55	7 04	5 27	5 61
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	2 61	7 75	5 45	4 36

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th June, 1924.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.541 in.
Temperature of air	79.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.2	„
Dew point	76.2	„
Relative humidity of Air ..	90.%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	10.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3	„
Minimum	77.8	„
General direction of Wind from midnight tc midnight	SSW, S, WNW SSE,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles	334	
Fall of Rain	inches	0.74
Total fall during the month ..	„	5.10
Do. Do. year ..	„	5.10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 19th	„	0.53

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATION.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—			
Multan	.. 0	0.32	—0.32
Rawalpindi	0 05 0 05	0.87	—0.82
Lahore	.. 0	0.57	—0.57
Hissar	0 27 0 48	0.77	—0.29
Ambala	.. 0	0.91	—0.91
Delhi	0 95 0.95	0.98	—0.03
United Provinces—			
Agra ..	0 31 0 31	0.67	—0.36
Mainpuri	.. 0	0.51	—0.51
Jhansi	.. 0	1.21	—1.21
Cawnpore	.. 0	1.33	—1.33
Allahabad	.. 0 11	1.37	—1.26
Sind—			
Jacobabad	.. 0	0.07	—0.07
Karachi	.. 0	0.16	—0.16
Rajputana—			
Ajmer	.. 0	0.93	—0.93
Jaipur	0 23 0.53	0.96	—0.43
Kotah	.. 0.56	1.40	—0.84
Mount Abu	0 05 0.94	1.29	—0.35
Kathiawar—			
Bhuj ..	.. 0.07	0.64	—0.57
Dwarka	.. 0	0.71	—0.71
Veraval	0 02 4.91	3.23	+1.68
Rajkot	4 63 8 69	1.83	+6.77
Bhavnagar Para	.. ..	..	..
Gujarat—			
Surat	2 32 3.42	3.31	+0.11
Ahmedabad	0 08 0.29	2.26	—2 06
Deesa	0 00 0 62	0.65	—0.03
Central India West—			
Neemuch	.. 0 02	1.55	—1.53
Indore	.. 1 62	3.25	—2.23
Central Province—			
Jubbulpore	0 12 2 25	2.72	—0.47
Saugor	.. 0.28	1 98	—1.70
Hoshangabad	.. 1.67	2.79	—1.12
Khandwa	.. 0.20	2.81	—2.61
Akola	0.04 1.61	3.05	—1.44
Amraoti	0.05 1.86	3.74	—1.88
Nagpur	.. 0.97	4.9.	—3.93
Chanda	.. 0.52	4.25	—3.73
Raipur	.. 1.44	4.36	—2.92
Konkan—			
Bombay	1 10 5.63	10.09	—4.46
Ratnagiri	6 91 27 49	19.64	+7.85
Mormugao	2.05 19.78	20.75	—0.97
Karwar	3

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32
Bank's buing T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 525
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 585
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 575
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129¼
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 331
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.32-5/16
London—Paris Frcs. 80.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.30
London—Rome Liras 99.80
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet Market.

London, June, 18.

Tele. Transfers	1/5 1/16 unsettled.
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—6 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	35 Quiet.

London, June 18.

Exchange on London at Paris Frs	
Rentes 3 per cent.	53
Bar Silver Spot	35
„ „ 2 months hence ..	34 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Continental buying Business moderate. Uncertain.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/1923.	
Interest day to day loans.. ..	2—
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 3/8

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 18.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3—
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	24

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 18.

Stockholm	16.26
Christiania	32.08
Amsterdam	11.55
Switzerland	24.46
Belgium .. .. ..Yesterdays	92.90
Athens .. .. .. „	254.50
Prague	146.25

London, June 18.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	80.80
„ „ „ Germany	78,50,000,000,000
„ „ „ „ Italy ..	

New York, June 18.

Demand Bills	4.32.00

WAR LOANS.

London, June 18.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 89 1/2+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	.. £ 92 7/8+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	.. £ 101 7/16 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2% ..	.. £ 57 5/8+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	.. £ 47— unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	.. £ 67 +3/8
Govt. Securities 3% ..	£ 58 3/4+1/4

London, June 18.

Conversion Loan	.. £ 78 9/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 101 7/8Ex. Dvd:
7 per cent Indian Loan ..	.. £ 114 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, June 19

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2
Bar gold ready, Rs. 35/8/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 35/8/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/10/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/12
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 83/12
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 83/2

London, June 18

Bar gold ready, s. 95/6
Silver ready d. 35/0
Silver forward, d. 34/14
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, Continent bought, American sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 19

Ready :—25—9—0			
Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 25-9-3		25-8-6	25—9—3
Asad 25-10-9		25-9-9	25—10—9
Teji Mandi :— ..	Rise		
Jeth 0—0—0 Gini	Rani		16—1—6
Asad 0—4—6 Gini	King		16—2—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, June 19.

Ready :—82—11—0.			
Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 82-12-0		82-11-0	82—11—0
Asad 83-3-0		83-2 -0	83—2 —0
Teji Mandi.			
Jeth 0—0—0			
Asad 1—4—0			

Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 19.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
3½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
3½ per cent Bonds due 1933 Rs. 104/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 78/-.

SHARES.

Market closed weak owing to profit taking. The following are the closing rates :—

London, June 18.

Chartered Bank	.. £ 20
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 7 32
National Bank	.. £ 44 3/4
Eastern „	.. £ 6 3/16
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	.. £ 13

BANKS.

Imperial 1430, India 82/4, Central 24/14 and Eastern Bank 85xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 400, Apollo 20, By. Cotton 470, By. Dyeing 713/12, Century 365, Cent. India 498/12, Colaba Land 192/8, Coor'a 155, Crescent 235, Edw. Sassoon 182xd., Elphinstone 30, Fazulbhoy 888/12, Finlay 540, Gokak 100, Ind. Bleaching 200xd., Ind. Malwa 3 3/4, Jamshed Mfg. 145, Kastoorchand 165, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 460 fxd., Madhowji 263/12, Mathuradas 295, M. Profit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 130xd., Morarji 2450, New Great 340, New City 270, Pabani 307/8, Pearls 517/8, Phoenix 467/8xd., Shapurji 190, Simplex 217/8, Standard 1300, Swan 800, Swadeshi 573/12, Tata Mill 165, and Vishnu Cotton 1675xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180xd., B. Burma 317/8, B. Burma N.I. 70pr., Bt. Burma Pet. 5/5, Bombay Tramway 96/14, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 11/12xd., Katni Cord. 73/12, Katni Def. 200, New India Insur. 16, Sivrajpur 38/8, Tata Iron Ord. 20/4, Tata Iron Def. 70, Tata Hydro 792/8, Scindia Steam 6/2.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 19.

After the recent decline Reuter reported today 34 points up in old crop and 42 to 47 points in new crop in New York market. The market advanced on Wall St. shorts covering and New Orleans buying. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 2 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 18th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. :—

"Market steadiness despite better weather inducing sorts covering."

Messrs. Bruels and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 18th instant (5-45 p.m.) as under :—

"Market is quiet owing to lack of business. Weather favourable at the moment but position too light to encourage short selling. We expect continuance of the present conditions for some time until crop prospects are more settled."

Owing to the sharp advance in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened this afternoon at Rs. 524, i.e., Rs. 3½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. Going up to Rs. 525 the market again declined to Rs. 524, on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. From this level the market steadily improved to Rs. 527 on jobbers and Bulls buying on Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected, and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 528 and going up to Rs. 529 on Shroffs buying closed firm at Rs. 527 Japanese Houses sold Broach whilst Commission Houses were sellers for old and new Oomras.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 567/- and going down by a rupee on Commission Houses selling, closed steady at Rs. 563½ on Bazar operators buying. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 492 and touching Rs. 491 closed steady at Rs. 494 on prominent Shroffs buying. F.G. Bengal July and Dec./January were nominally quoted Rs. 542 and Rs. 445 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday, and the demand for nice Oomra quality was good. About 3000 Bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 19. 6-30 P.M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May		527
Fully Good Bengal	July	..	542
Fully Good Bengal	Dec January		444
Fine Oomra	..July	..	569
Fine Oomra	..Dec/Janry..		494

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

Description, Super-Fine, F. F. Good-G. F. G; F. M. G. Bengal and Sindh				
Punjab	575	560	545	530
M. G. Oomra No. 3	595	580	565	..
M. G. Broach	635	620	605	595
M. G. Southerns	..	615	605	595 585
M. G. Mathia	585	570	555	..
M. G. Khandesh	599	575	560	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 19

Fully Good Broach	April/May	527
„ Bengal	July	542
„ Bengal	Dec./January	445
Fine Oomera	July ..	570
„ „	Dec./Jan. ..	495
Good Southern	June ..	590
„ „ „	Aug/Septr ..	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, June 19.

New York Market 18th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.54	July		28.56+02		28.88+34
25.75	Oct.	25.68—07	25.78+03		26.17+42
25.04	Dec.				25.46+42
24.77	Jan.				25.24+47
24.95	Mar.				25.40+45
24.95	May.				25.40+45

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 26.26, lowest 25.65, range .58 points. Very steady market. New Orleans buying. Wall St. purchases covering shorts. Mostly professional market.

Liverpool Market 18th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
16.71	July	16.59—12	16.65—06		16.71—
15.18	Oct.	15.08—10	15.09—09		15.16—02
14.69	Jan.	14.59—10			14.68—01
14.57	Mar.				14.56—01
14.43	May.				14.42—01
	Egyptian.				
21.50	July.				21.60+10
19.00	Nov.				19.05+05

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered showers Memphis District. Excessive heat continues in Oklahoma and Texas. Forecast: "Texas generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy." Rain slightly needed in Texas. New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 100,600.

(2) American cross rate 4.32 1/8. Market small but steady. Some local buying. Trade fixing call sales.

(3) Our travelling man wires from Texas: "Weather is very favourable south, central and east. Weather is too hot entirely disastrous west and northwest." Weekly Government weather report is favourable except late planted in northwest Texas injured by hot dry weather.

Liverpool, June, 18.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del.	July	..16.71 unchd.
M.U.G.O.C.	Oct. ..	15.16— 02
Liverpool ..	Jan. ..	14.68—.01
	Mar. ..	14.56—.01

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 18.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot Improving			17.43
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels			23.75
New York 11 a.m.	..July	..	28.56
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. ..		25.74
	..Jan.	..	24.78
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..July	..	27.88
	Oct.	..	24.99

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 18.

Months.	Today's price.
June	..16.92+.89
July	..16.63—.08
Aug.	..16.08—.15
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	..15.11—.07
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	..14.62—.07
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	.. ..
April	.. ..
May	.. ..
June.	.. ..
Egyptians :—	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 18

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	.. 16.86—.07
July	..16.71 unchd.
August	.. 16.03 „
September	.. 15.73—.02
October	.. 15.16—.02
November	.. 14.91—.02
December	.. 14.99+.19
January	.. 14.68—.01
February	..14.61 unchd.
March	.. 14.56—.03
April	.. 14.47—.01
May	.. 14.42—.01
June	.. 14.35—.01
Tone—Steady.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 18

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.40
„ „ Fully Good	11.80
„ „ Fine	12.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.95
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.45
„ „ Fine	12.95
M. G. Broach, Good	12.80
„ Fully Good	13.20
„ Fine	13.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June. 18.

Months.	To-days price.
June ..	22.10+.10
July ..	21.60+.10
August ..	21.10+.10
September ..	20.55+.05
October ..	19.65+.05
November ..	19.05+.05
December ..	18.95+.05
January ..	18.80+.05
Feb. ..	18.75+.05
March ..	18.75+.05
April ..	18.75+.05
May ..	18.75+.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ „ to Continent	
Futures at New York	
„ „ July	28.88+.34
„ „ October ..	26.17—.58
„ „ Dec.	25.46+.42
„ „ Jan.	25.24—.53
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.90+.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.55+.15
Futures „ „ July ..	28.24+.22
„ „ „ October ..	25.42—.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 5/8
Silver foreign mined	67 1/8

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 18.
To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York	July ..	28.88+.34
	Oct. ..	26.17+.32
	Dec. ..	25.46+.42
	Jan. ..	25.24+.47

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 19.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Basar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown, Katni	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 3 0	12 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	86 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50 ..	75 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 10 0	12 2 0
Grounduts	76 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, 'A/S	7 3 9	
Linseed, May		
Linseed Sept.	13 5 3	
Groundnuts J/J ..	75 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	76 5 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17 0 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J ..	5 11 0	

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm and dearer and not much doing at £18 paid for June/July shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay £10½ sellers for June/July sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £25½ sellers for June/July sellers.

London, June 17.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for May/June shipment to Hull at £18 1/8.

Buenos Aires. Estimates of Ministry of Agriculture of the yield for the last harvest are :—

Wheat	... ...	6,728,000 tons.
Linseed	... ...	1,488,000 tons.

against the estimates of 15th January last, which were :—

Wheat	... ...	7,058,00 tons.
Linseed	... ...	1,606,000 tons.

METALS

London, June 18.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	£ 61 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£ 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 7/8
TIN BLOCK	227 3/4

BRASS

Bombay, June 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65 0 0
Do	1 ..	62 4 0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62 4 0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62 4 0
Do	1 3/4 ..	62 4 0
Do	2 ..	62 4 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 19.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English ..	¾	70 0 0
Copper	1/ ..	69 0 0
Copper	1 1/4 ..	69 0 0
Copper American ..	1 1/2 ..	68 8 0
Copper	1 3/4 ..	68 8 0
Copper	2/ ..	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Khai		62 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62 0 0
„ „ „ 1	.. ..	60 8 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		60 8 0
„ „ 1 3/4 to 2		61 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3/4	..	70 0 0
do do 1 to 1 1/4 ..		69 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 19.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2		1 0 9
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2		1 2 3
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2		0 15 7
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2		0 15 9
David ..	..No. 10 1/2		0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No 10 1/2		0 14 10
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2		0 15 9
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4		0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2		0 13 3
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2		0 13 0
Japan ..	..No. 40—1		1 11 9
Japan	..No. 42—2		1 14 6
Japan	..No. 20		1 3 6
Japan	..No. 32		1 8 9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 18.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Value	..
July Sellers	20/2
July-Sept. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/7
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July-Sept Sellers	20/7
Small business.	

London, June 17.

Cuban Sugar June Sellers ..	19/

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, 19th June 24, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have improved by 6 as. per Cwt. and Transhipment rates by 4 as. To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 2,500 bags, showing a slightly improved purchase demand for Spot Sugar.

Our forward market has shown an improved tendency by evidencing a rise of a Pence or two in June Shipment and about 4d. per cwt. for July-Sept.d Shipment. A fair amount of business has been done.

Foreign markets are reported to be better.

The following are the closing quotations ruling bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 24 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13-13 per Cwt.
Shipment June Sh. 21-10 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment June-July Sh. 21/2 per cwt FB.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept 20-8 per cwt F.B.H.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Slow demand and barely maintained at the same rates as at the last auction.

WOOL SALES.

London, June 18.

Wool sales opened to-day. Available 30,350 Bales. There was a good attendance of home buyers. Continental and American orders were low. There was no change in better Yellows and others were 5 to 10 per cent. lower. There were a few lots of Bombay Whites which were neglected.

LINSEED.

London, June 18.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
June/July Sellers	£ 20 1/4
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ J/J Done and Buyers ..	£ 20 1/8
„ July/Aug. Done and Buyers	39
„ Sep./Dec. „ „	38

Tone;—Firm but not much bussiness doing.

RUBBER.

London, June 18.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, J/A	11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	10 3/8

Tone :—Quiet, sellers are rather more reserved.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 19.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	1 2 0
Textile	1 1 6
E D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight)34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 9
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 9
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 3
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb	1 8 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Pehelvan.	1 5 6
Chula	1 5 6
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Dhoties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 6
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Pearl per piece	7 2 0
Hindustan	
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 12 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece „ — —	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 6 0
Hindustan	12 6 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th June, 1924.

Cotton	3,089 Bales.
Wheat	9,991 cwt.
Linseed	14,142 „
Rapeseed etc	645 „
Gingellyseed	558 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,173 „
Castorseed	3,383 „
Rice	4,074 „
Myrabollams	2,170 „
Cottonseed	633 „
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	1,302 „
Juwar	1,766 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	945 „
Bajri	1,465 „
Coal	378 Tons

SHARE BAZAR.

19th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395		
Bombay Cotton ..	470		
Bombay Dyeing ..	725-712-8½		
Century ..	370-365		
Nagpur ..	502-8 498-12		
Colaba ..	196-4 192-12		
Crescent ex-divi. ..	235-232-8		
Indore ex-divi. ..	385-382-8		
Kohinoor ..	1050		
New Great ..	345-340		
Pearl ex-divi. ..	525-517½		
Phoenix ..	467-8		
Bharucha ..	190		
Simplex ..	227-8-217-8		
Swan ex-divi. ..	800		
Swadesh ..	580-573-12		
Pabni ..	307-8		
Fazal ..	895-887-8		
Mathuradas ..	295		
Tata Mill ..	165		
Globe ..	42-8		
Mysore ..	105		
Madhavji ..	263-12		
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540		
Gokak ..	100		
Edward Sassoon ..	182-8		
Meyer Sassoon ..	130		
Alcock ..	180		
Bombay Burma Old ..	317-8		
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	96-14		
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	72-8		
Bundi Cement ..	11-12		
Central E. Mining ..	24-8		
Indian Cement ..	42-8		
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..		
Shivrajpur ..	..		
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	20-8		
Tata Steel Defd.	70		

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain generally in parts of the Presidency proper including the Indian States. It was not sufficient for general sowing, which has begun in places where the fall was sufficient. Lands are still being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in some parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Bengal 11th June.—Excepting heavy showers in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Bihar rainfall was generally light to moderate. Prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be satisfactory except in west Bengal where rain is urgently needed for their growth.

Punjab, 9th June.—Weather remained dry. The standing crops are generally good. Sowings of cotton continue in some districts and are normal. Sowings of Kharif fodder and rice are also in progress in a few districts.

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Weather and crop report, Bihar and Orissa, 16th June :—Light and moderate rainfall in Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Manbhum, Singhbum and in parts of Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhalgalpur, Purnea and Puri. Fall was moderately heavy in parts of Purnea. There was no rain in rest of the province. Fields are being ploughed for the next crops in most districts but the work has been retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Bhagalpur, Gaya and Balasore. Weeding of jute has commenced in Cuttack. Sowing of paddy is in progress in Orissa. The condition of standing crops is on the whole good but they are suffering for want of rain in Patna, Gaya, Saran and Bhagalpur. The prices of common rice have risen in six districts, fallen in two and are stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 7 points 73 seers a rupee against 7 point 78 seers last week, and that of maize is 12 point 21 seers against 12 point 11 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient except in parts of Muzagadpur, Darbhanga, south Bhagalpur, Balasore, Puri and Palamau. Scarcity of fodder is reported from Angul and Singhbhum. Cattle disease is reported from 14 districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	19	0 11	27 11	19	6 18	14
		13 0	30 4		19 17	17
F.	20	1 1	27 6	20	7 5	14 1
		13 47	29 11		20 10	17 1
Sat.	21	7 51	25 11	21	46 12	17
		19 38	26 8		19 18	19 8
S.	22	2 45	26 2	22	8 42	17 3
		15 20	28 2		22 6	18 5
M.	23	3 44	25 5	23	9 36	18 8
		16 11	27 2		23 9	18 7
Tu.	24	4 39	24 9	24	10 42	19 10
		17 4	26 3			
W.	25	8 6	24 6	25	0 18	18 7
		18 1	25 6		12 2	20 6

SPORTING NEWS.

DAVIS CUP.

FRANCE BEAT INDIA.

LONDON, June 18.

Paris.—In the third match of the Davis Cup contest between France and India the Frenchmen outplayed the Indians though the latter put up a resistance which the score hardly indicates. There were many deuce games and the Indians dominated the play at the beginning of the third set when the Frenchmen appeared to be tiring. The French however recovered, and won by seven games to five after five all had been called. Fyzee's well-judged drives and Hadi's neat cross-shots were effective but the Frenchmen's greater speed finally told. Neither of the Indians was able to take Cochet's favourite shot, a straight drive down the court to his opponent's backhand and they returned Brugnon's whirlwind service by lobs which Cochet promptly killed at the net.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 18.

France knocked out India in the Davis Cup match.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 18.

Paris.—In the doubles in the third round of the Davis Cup Cochet and Brugnon (France) defeated Hadi and A. H. Fyzee (India) 6/1; 6/4; 7/5; thereby winning the contest by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, June 18.

The following are the closing scores in the County cricket matches which started to-day:—

Surrey versus Derbyshire at Oval.—Derby 130. Sadler taking four for 23 and Fender 4 for 32. Surrey 209 for five. Hobbs is 89 not out.

Northampton versus Notts at Northampton:—Northampton 134. Notts 91 for nine.

Sussex versus Worcester at Horsham:—Worcester 280. Foster making 157 not out Sussex 37 for four.

Glamorgan versus Warwick at Cardiff:—Warwick 269. Stephens made 61 and Partridge 62. Glamorgan 70 for five.

Kent versus Middlesex at Tonbridge:—Middlesex 233. Mann made 83. Kent 54 for three.

Gloucester versus Lancashire at Gloucester:—Lancashire 286 for seven. Iddon made 75 not out.

Yorkshire versus Somerset at Dewsbury:—Somerset 192. Yorkshire 163 for one. Oldroyd made 61 and Sutcliffe has made 78.

Leicester versus Cambridge University at Leicester:—Leicester 221. King made 58 and Wright took six wickets for 74. Cambridge 82 for seven.

Essex versus South Africans at Colchester:—Essex 153. Russell made 34 and Tegler took four wickets for 34. South Africans 157 for two. Taylor has made 104 not out and Hearne made 43.—Reuter.

BETTING ON ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 18.

The betting on the Royal Hunt Cup was 5/1 against Twelve Pointer; 100/6 Weathervane and 50/1 Dinkie. Place betting was 7/4 against Twelve Pointer and others in proportion.

Twenty ran. Dinkie won by neck. One and half lengths separated second and third.—Reuter.

LADIES LAWN TENNIS MATCH.

LONDON, June 18.

At Wimbledon to-day Ladies' Lawn Tennis match was played between teams of British and American ladies the result being a win for the British team by three matches to nil. The American "star" Miss Wills was beaten by Mrs. Covell in two sets.

The following were the results:—Mrs. Covell (Britain) beat Miss Wills (America) 6/2; 6/4. Miss McKane (Britain) beat Mrs. Mallory (America) 6/3; 6/3. Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Shepherd Barron (Britain) beat Mrs. Jessup and Miss Goss (America) 6/2; 6/2.—Reuter.

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, June 19.

The following is the result of the Ascot Gold Cup:—

Massine	1.
Filibert de Savoie	2.
Inkerman	3.

Eleven ran. Won by a short head, two lengths between second and third.

Betting:—100/8, Massine, 4/1, Filbert de Savoie and 5/1 Inkerman.—Reuter.

DINKIE'S VICTORY.

LONDON, June 18.

The following is the result of the Royal Hunt Cup:—

DINKIE	1
WEATHERVANE	2
TWELVE POINTER	3

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 18.

In the Royal Hunt Cup to-day Frater led from Niceas, Mink, Weathervane and Twelve Pointer for about half way when Mink went in front followed by Twelve Pointer, Weathervane, Dinkie, Niceas, and Rock Fire. A quarter mile from home Weathervane shot in front but was challenged at a distance by Dinkie who gained mastery in the last hundred yards and won a fine race. Mink was fourth. The time taken was a minute and 41 3/5 seconds.

Clodmaben was ridden by Ingham, Wykeham by Walsh and Crubenmore by Jackson. Pondoland did not run.—Reuter.

MYSORE RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 19.

THE KOOPA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. Handicap for Arabs.

Ahmed Hazamy's ZAID 7-13 Balfour	1
H H Maharaja's AGA 8-5 Thompson	2
Ahmed Hazamy's KNIGHT BACHELOR 9-7 (?)	3

Also Ran: Million 8-9, Electricity 8-6, Henry 7-10.

Won by 1/2 length, 1 length.

Time—1min. 9 3/5secs.

Betting: 3/2 against Knight Bachelor, 4/1 against Henry, 5/1 against Aga, 7/1 against Million and Zaid.

Tote paid Rs. 95 for win, Rs. 34 and Rs. 5/8 for places.

THE CHAUMUNDI PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1000, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. Handicap for C. B. Horses 3 years old and upwards.

H H Maharaja's APPLE BLOSSOM 8-6, Thompson	1
Rahimtulla Saiu's APPLAUSE 8-3 Audas	2
Capt. Basavaraj Urs and Mr Ali Askar's BLACKROCK 8-2 S Meekings	3
Yuvaraja of Mysore's BLACKWINE 7-3 Balfour	4

Also ran:—Criadillo 10-6, Fearless 9-5, Curious 72, Malika 7-0.

Won by neck half length.

Time:—1min. 4 4/5 secs.

Betting: 2/1 against Fearless, 3/1 Black Rock, 5/1 Criadillo, 8/1 Applause, Apple Blossom and others.

Tote paid Rs. 61 for win; Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 11 for places.

THE ARAB PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under.

H. H. Maharaja's PANAMA 8-6 Thompson	1
Saleh Moosa's PARAS 9-5 Huxley	2
Ahmed Hazamy's ANWAR 7-8 Balfour	3
Mr. Ali Askar's DUMRA 7-0 Bona	4

Also Ran:—Aeroplane 8-10, Lutchman 8-4, All Clear 8-3, Khailan 8-3, Sensation 8-3, Dijlah 7-8.

Won by 3/4 lengths, 1/2 length and 1 length.

Time.—1min. 10 secs.

Betting: 3/1 against Paras, Anvar, 4/1 Dijlah, 6/1 Panama, Lutchman and Khailan, 8/1 All Clear, Sensation and Dumra.

Tote paid Rs. 40 for win; and Rs. 10, 9, 7/8 for places.

THE SIRDAR LAKSHMIKANTHARAJ URS' CUP. Distance 7 furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 second, Rs. 150 third. Highweight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under other than those classified 3rd division or above.

H H Maharaja of Mysore's MAX 8-9 Thompson	1
J C Galstaun's PATRIC 9-13 Flynn	2
C H Northmore's PAMPHYLIA 8-4 A D. Walker	3

Also Ran: Bachelor Girl, 7-3, Cornflower 7-0.

Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time.—1 min 30 secs.

Betting: Evens Max 2/1 against Patric, 4/1 Pamphylia 6/1 Bachelor Girl and Cornflower.

Tote paid Rs. 31/8 for win and Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 28 for places.

HAJEE SIR ISMAIL SAITS CUP. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 second, Rs. 300 third. Handicap for horses in 3rd Division.

N. A Kazi's LUCKY LAD 8-6 S J Meekings	1
Raja Sivaganga's LOW FORCE 8-0 Aldridge	2
J S Nicol's NICARAGUA 9-6 Huxley	3

Also Ran:—Wild Woman 9-5, Fleeting Favour 9-0, Duck Bird 8-13, The O'Matter 8-0.

Won by head, 1½ lengths.

Time.—1min 3 2/5 secs.

Betting: 3/2 against Wild Woman, The O'Malley 4/4 against Nicaragua, 8/1 and longer rest.

Tote paid: Rs. 43 for win; Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arabs.

N A Kazi's COSSACK 7-2 Black	1
H Kadum's MAHIR 910 Thompson	2
A. Sattar's EMPEROR 8-0 Barrett	3

Also Ran:—Equity 7-13, Horizon 7-0.

Won by 7 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time.—1min. 52 2-5secs.,

Betting: 3/2 against Mahir, 7/4 against Emperor, 6/1 Equity, 8/1 Cossack, 10/1 Horizon.

Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 24 and Rs. 8 for places.

KARASGA PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

H H Maharaja of Mysore's JIM DANDY 8-6 Thompson	1
Raja of Venkatagiri's ORMEDOR 8-8 Aldridge	2
G A Marsh's GOOD DAY 8-7 Huxley	3
Usman Khan's MELENORA 7-7 Sielv	4

Also Ran: Jazz Band 9-1, Happy Princess 9-4, Stormwall 8-11, Vaucleve 8-10, Giuless 8-8, Sack the Lot 8-2, Bruslee 7-13, Tasty 7-1.

Won by neck, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time.—1min. 26 4-5secs.

Betting: 2/1 against Stormwall, 3/1 Jabli Band, 4/1 against Good Day, 6/1 Ormedor, Happy Princess, 8/1 against Giuless, 8/1 against Vaucleve, 10/1 and longer odds Jim Dandy and others.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win; Rs. 13, 14, and Rs. 13 for places.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

70TH R. G. A. IN FORM.

70TH R. G. A. ..... 5 GOALS.
(Houghton 1, Bunyan 1, Davis 3.)

G. I. P. PAREL ..... 1 GOAL.
(Cowton).

The 70th Company of the R. G. A. made their first appearance this season on Thursday evening when they drubbed the G. I. P. Parel by the substantial margin of four goals, the score being five goals to one. The weather was very pleasant and there being no rain throughout the day, the turf was in perfect condition. The Parel men however proved a disappointment for much was thought of their play when they beat the Bombay Gymkhana and lost to the R. F. A. owing to extremely bad luck. On Thursday the Gunners had it all their own way for a considerable period and showed themselves to be superior to their 101st Company. The team is practically made up of last year's R. G. A. first XI with a couple from the "B" team.

The contest was fairly fast at the start but the incessant attacks and bombardment of the Gunners demoralized the railwaymen whose exhibition became boring in the closing stages of the game. Their goalie, Moore however acquitted himself very creditably and saved his side from a worse trouncing.

After a run or two by the railway forwards, the R. G. A. made the first and nearly successful attempt at scoring. Davis had a try which struck the cross bar and the return shot by Houghton fortunately for Moore went over. The Gunners were not to be denied. Bunyan cleared the coast and Houghton from a close range banged in the first goal. From the kick off the Gunners returned with the ball but failed to create a suitable opening Callaghan and Halcock doing some sturdy kicking. The few opportunities that came in the way of the G. I. P. forwards were badly missed. Corr and Henderson were responsible for losing two chances, the latter shooting wide a "sitter." The R. G. A. attacking line did not slacken speed and before long Davis increased the lead. At half time the R. G. A. led by two goals to nil.

Brisk play and keen contest started the second moiety and the railwaymen made several dangerous incursion into the R. G. A. area. Cowton, Hyde and Corr got through the halves but were too slow. Cowton's good centres went abegging as the inside men failed to receive them in time. Henderson next had an open goal but his shot had no sting in it. The R. G. A. overran the railway area and a goal was apparently scored by the referee judged Houghton to be lying "offside." Corr ran round Kennett and Roberts having run out it was an excellent opportunity for him but fate willed otherwise and up went the ball over the bar. Continuous disappointment made the Parel forwards desperate and their next attempt was rewarded. Cowton their right extreme surprised Roberts with a low cross drive. But in the next five minutes the railway defence fell no less than three time. Bunyan got an advantage through Callaghan miskicking and the third goal was registered. Davis next scored with a first timer off a head by Addison and off another centre from the right wing who had a good run, he netted the fifth for his side and the third to his credit.

Teams were:—

R. G. A.:—Roberts; Day and Kennett; Barker, Saxon and Robertson; Thorn, Houghton, Bunyan, Davis and Addison.

G. I. P. PAREL:—Moore; Callaghan and Halcock; Lewis, Mitchell, Shinkfield; Cowton, Hyde, Corr, Henderson and Finnigan.

Referee: Mr. F. W. Thornhack.

REPORTED THEFT.

Bhulechand Asanand of Carnac Road reports to the police the theft of 35 bars of gold valued at Rs. 26,000 from his shop at Jujhiker Street. The complainant is a dealer in gold.

MR. JINNAH AND REFORMS COMMITTEE.

WHY HE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who has been offered a seat in the Government of India Reforms Committee has addressed the following letter to the Government:—

Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 14th June, 1924.

To,

H. TONKINSON, Esq., C.I.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India,
Simla.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 20th of May, 1924, inviting me to become a member of a Committee to inquire into the working of the present Constitution. I have read the communique dated the 23rd of May, 1924, attached to your letter and I wish you to convey to the Governor-General-in-Council that I feel that the scope and extent of the inquiry to be made are too limited and contrary to the views I hold and expressed by me in public. In my opinion, I respectfully submit that no *real* advance within the Act is possible, specially in the Central Government; but having regard to the statement made by Sir Malcolm Hailey in the course of the debate in the Legislative Assembly last February with the full authority of His Majesty's Government, which runs as follows:—

"But if our inquiry shows that no advance is possible without amending the Constitution, then the question of advance must be left as an entirely open and separate issue on which the Government is in no way committed."

I take it that it would be open to the Committee, if the inquiry shows that no real advance is possible without amending the Constitution, to report to that effect.

Under those circumstances, I agree to serve on the Committee.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. A. JINNAH.

AN ANDHRA POET-PATRIOT RELEASED

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 19.

Sjt. Garimella Satyanarayana known as the 'Swarajya bard' of Andhradesa, the author of several very inspiring songs, in the colloquial style whose song beginning with "We don't want this white bureaucracy" was some time back on the lips of every one in Andhra, was released from Cuddalore Jail yesterday after serving nearly three years in jail. Hundreds have been sent to jail for singing the above mentioned song.

THE STRUGGLE AT VAIKOM.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, June 19.

The Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom continues as usual. The Travancore Government have issued prohibitory orders against Messrs. Ramaswami Naicker, Mathrani and other workers from taking part in or addressing public meetings in the State.

Five Ezhava volunteers have come from Haripad with a donation of rupees hundred towards the Satyagraha fund and have enlisted themselves.

A FATAL FALL.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of a Mahomedan who has not been identified yet.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a painter and was working with two labourers on a scaffold in front of a building at Medows Street on Wednesday. The bamboo support having given way he was thrown down on the road. He was removed to G. T. Hospital, but he died on the way.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MONSOON DAMAGE.

Although hardly a week has passed since the monsoon set in, the storm has caused considerable damage. The front wall of Bombay Gymkhana boat house at Chowpaty and the dressing room of the building near the Government House bathing pool have been considerably demaged. The walls, both front and back of the building near the bathing pool have been broken through in three rooms and the building is rendered unsafe. The embankment at the Kennedy Sea Face and Napean Sea Road has also suffered.

M. T. BEAT COLABA UNITED.

In a one-sided game, the Mechanical Transport beat the Colaba United by four goals to nil on the Oval on Thursday. Harrison, Thornton, McCoig (from penalty kick) and Hancock were responsible for the scores.

TO-DAY, AT 5-45.

Cooperage:—Y.M.C.A. "B" vs. West Yorks "B."

Oval: Hindu Gym. vs. City Police.

B. P. C. C.

QUESTION OF SUPPORT TO MAHATMA.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Thursday evening under the presidency of Mr. Khadilker to consider the following resolution:—

"That this Committee while declaring once more its full faith in Mahatma Gandhi and his principles of Non-violent Non co-operation do hereby confirm the views regarding the Triple Boycott, etc., he has expressed and that this Committee strongly urges upon its Representatives in the All India Congress Comittee to accord their heart-felt and sincere support to Mahatmaji at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee."

Mr. R. G. Tripathi proposed and Mr J. S. Patel seconded the resolution.

Mr. H. P. Desai at the outset raised a point of order and submitted that the resolution was *ultra vires* and against the resolutions passed at the Cocanada and Delhi Congresses. Besides the B. P. C. C had no authority to set aside Congress resolutions already approved and passed.

The President ruled that the proposal was in order.

Mr. Tripathi in moving his resolution said the whole country had implicit faith in Mahatma Gandhi. When Mahatma raised a fund for the nation he was able to raise more than a crore of rupees in a short space of a few months which showed the implicit faith the people had in Mahatmaji. The resolution, he submitted was in no way *ultra vires* or against the spirit of the Congress resolutions.

Mr. J. S. Patel seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. B. Patel in opposing the resolution said the members of the All-India Congress Committee were not elected to represent this pledge or that pledge but to act according to their conscience. Besides they were not bound to act according to a certain resolution passed by the B. P. C. C. He submitted Mahatmaji wanted truth and non-violence but these were very difficult to practise.

Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe then moved the following amendment which was seconded by Mr. Mulgaonker.

"This Committee, while declaring its full faith in the programme of Non-violent Progressive-Non-Co-operation, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi and adopted by the Congresses from Calcutta to Cocanada, as an effective means of attaining or establishing Swaraj in India, urges the members of the All-India Congress Committee, to adopt, in view of the altered situation and created differences, such a programme of work or policy in its meeting of the 27th inst., as would:

(1) keep up the policy of non-co-operation unaffected,

(2) be acceptable to both the wings of the non-co-operation Party,—Pro. and Anti Councils,

(3) induce them to work out their programmes for the uniform purpose of preparing the Country for civil disobediences in their own way and through their own institutions, with a spirit of mutual goodwill and sympathy and help whenever necessary,

(4) keep up the representative character of the Congress intact by keeping the Congress *above party*, and by adopting resolutions only by a very overwhelming majority so as to make it a moral binding on the nation."

Mr. Jamnadas Arunza urged to carry out Mahatmaji's programme at any cost.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri then moved another amendment as under:—

This Committee while declaring once more its full faith in Mahatma Gandhi and his programme of non-violent non-cooperation expresses the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of effective execution of Congress that electors elect on all Congress executive bodies only those who in their persons carry out to the full the Congress creed and the whole of the Congress programme adopted for the time being.

Mr. Sastri seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala in supporting Mr Padbidri's amendment said though he was one of the signatories of the requisition he felt on after-thought that it was not wise to tie down the hands of the members of the A. I. C. C.

Mr. H. P. Desai then moved a third amendment:—

That, this Committee while declaring once more its full faith in Mahatma Gandhi and the principle of non-violent non-co-operation do hereby confirm his views; etc:—

(a) Establishments of panchayets.

(b) Organization of educational institutions.

(c) Increase in the production and use of khaddar.

(d) Achievement of national solidarity by strict adherence to the principle of non-violence in all matters of intercommunal relationship and producing the spirit of brotherhood between the Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi, Sikh and other inhabitants of the country and that the Committee strongly urges upon its representatives in the A. I. C. C. to allow their heartfelt and sincere support to Mahatmaji at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. in his insistence on all items of the constructive programme.

Mr. Desai speaking on his amendment emphasised that it had become the besetting sin of their politics since the mooting of the Council entry question to denounce and run down the Swarajists as if they were of no account and were not patriots. He thought if the constructive programme had failed it was primarily through the indifference and profuse lip sympathy of the no-changers. The Swarajists were frank revolutionaries and it was the duty of the no-changers to get on with the programme. His amendment gave full scope to the no-changers to work out their programme as it gave the Swarajists the oportunity to help the same. It would be the height of ingratitude to oust them from Swaraj organisations and gross irresponsibility on the part of veteran Congressmen to go back on their pledged word. The Swarajists, he submitted, were entitled to remain in the executives of the Congress till the Congress specifically resolved against their so doing.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas seconded the amendment.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha urged all members to discuss the question dispassionately. He reminded the members that Mahatma Gandhi had no opportunity or sufficient time to carry out his programme. He had hardly worked his programme for a year and he was sent to jail where he was for two years and he asked what the A. I. C. C. or the country had done in the mean time? Nothing tangible, he replied. As Mahatmaji was once again amongst them he submitted that sometime should be given to him to try his programme.

After some more speeches votes were taken and the two amendments and the original resolution were lost and Mr. Padbidri's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH DRIVING.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Pandarinath Kashinath was charged with driving a motor car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life.

According to the prosecution, conducted by the Police Prosecutor, Mr. Spencer, the accused was driving a car belonging to Dr. Mangaldas on the Girgaum Road and was proceeding towards Dhobi Talao. Seeing a tram car and a cart going in the same direction, the accused, in order to overtake a tram car, diverted his motor to the right side of the road and knocked down a boy coming from Nowroji Street, a cross road.

The defence of the accused, on whose behalf Mr. Kantilal D. Thakore pleaded, was that the motor car was on the left side and that the boy fell on the mudguard in thoughtless haste.

After recording evidence, the Magistrate in convicting the accused stated that there was no reason to doubt the veracity of the defence witnesses who had all deposed to the car having been driven on the wrong side of the road in a rash manner. He could see no mitigating circumstances in favour of the accused except that the boy did not die nor receive any grievous injuries. He, therefore, sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and ordered the suspension of his license for six months.

PAREL SHOOTING CASE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

What is known as the "Parel Shooting Case" was taken up at the Dadar Police Court before Mr. J.N. Mehta, Ag. Fifth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

The prosecution side was represented by Mr. Sabaji Row and Messrs. Godinho, Junglewala, P. N. Daruwala and De Cruz defended the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, Mahinkar deposed to the following effect. He did not go to Parel Tank Road before going to Mirza's bungalow. He jumped over the wall near the water tank and saw a man lying in front of the accused's bungalow. He did not meet anyone after crossing the wall. He could not say if there were lights in the accused's bungalow. He saw Arjun lying in front of the gate. There are two gates from Bomanji's Wadi, one of which is open and one is always kept closed. It is not true that the gate was opened at his request. He did not inform the police about Madhava Rao being injured.

Sadanand Khadekar Parelkar was the next witness examined. He is a manager in Jugjivan and Co., and was at Parel on the 11th March at his friend's place. On the 10th March on hearing noise of stone throwing he was asked to be ready with his gun by Bezonji Engineer but nothing transpired. On the 11th March hearing cries of "thief" he fired two blank cartridges in the air and proceeded towards the maidan when he heard four or five shots and people crying out that many were shot dead by a Parsi gentleman. When they entered Bezonji's Wadi there were thirty or forty people. Seeing a man lying injured near the accused's bungalow he went near him and found him unconscious.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho he said that the light of the Municipal lamp was lighting the passage leading to the accused's bungalow. He did not know the accused before.

Umashankar Bhaishankar Devji residing at Parel Tank Road on the first floor in Moor Wadi stated that on the 10th March one of the stones fell on the corrugated sheet, two or three near his bungalow and one struck the mango tree.

The case stands adjourned.

BHENDI BAZAR PATHAN MURDER CASE

Hearing of the case in which Abdul Gafur Khan and his son Hazrat Gul were charged with the murder of Akram Khan and Begum Jan Bi was resumed at the Mazegaon Police Court before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Mr. De Cunha conducted the prosecution and Messrs. Azad and Haji, Barristers, assisted by Mr. Deo, pleader, defended the accused.

Three Pathans were examined one of whom stated that on the day in question he went along with the deceased Akram Khan to Imamwada and witnessed a fight with sticks between Akram Khan and accused No. 2. He further stated that accused No. 1 came down with a rifle and fired a shot at Akram Khan but missed him. Akram Khan then assaulted accused No. 1 with a stick when the latter fired another shot which prostrated Akram Khan. Accused No. 2 struck Akram Khan on the head and face with a stick and Akram Khan died. The two other witnesses stated that they had gone there in search of employment and saw accused No. 1 and Akram Khan fighting with sticks. They identified the stick which was subsequently found in the room of accused No. 1. They also deposed that accused No. 1 fired three shots at Akram Khan and the accused No. 2 struck the deceased after he fell down. The first accused then snatched away the gun from his wife Begum Jan who tried to remove the gun from his hands and fired two shots at her with the result that she was seriously injured and subsequently died at the hospital.

Deputy-Inspector McCulloch deposed that he saw Akram Khan lying in a pool of blood. About twenty-five paces away he found two other cartridges and noticed a hole which revealed some bullets. Enquiry resulted in the tracing of the accused at Bandra. As both the accused had injuries on their persons they were taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where he saw the dead body of Begum Jan.

The case stands adjourned to the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd. 2 p.m. (S.T.).

SATURDAY, June 21.

S. S. "Naldera" with the outward English Mails, leaves 1 p.m.

Bombay Currency Association, Annual General Meeting, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4.30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 20 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 21 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 22 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 23 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h 19m.
June 24 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 3m. Sunset 7h 19m.
June 25 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 26 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Bank has on the 19th instant reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMIN MITRA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal, Sadhuvarya Sitaram Maharaj (Savantwadi) will perform a "Hari-kirtan" on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. at Murlidhar's Temple, near Thakoredwar Post Office, Girgaon Road, when all are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

A meeting will be held in Vaidyaraj Jadavji Tricamji's Dispensary to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.), when Vaidya Raj Trimbaklal Muni will preside and Vaidya Raj Anant Vinayak Gurjar will speak on "Bombay Municipal Corporation and Ayurvedic Dispensaries." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 18th June to 6 a.m. of 19th June:—

Small-pox 6 attacks and 4 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 57. Total mortality this day last year 82.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 16th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 25th June.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Modesa" which left London on the 6th instant, arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

MOTOR LORRY FATALITY.

On Thursday morning a Mang girl aged nine years residing at Matunga was crossing the Clerk Road in front of Simplex Mill when motor lorry No. 692 driven by one Mohmedally came up from behind and knocked her down. A wheel passed over her back killing her on the spot.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

(THURSDAY, June 19, 1924.)

The following appointments have been made:—

Mr. M. H. Wagle, provisionally substantive Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, to be substantive Judge of that Court vice Mr. E. F. Rego retired.

Mr. K. V. Desai, provisionally substantive First Class Subordinate Judge, to be substantive First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Wagle.

Mr. G. M. Pandit to be First Class Subordinate Judge in the Selection Grade of Subordinate Judges with effect from the 16th December, 1923 vice Mr. K. R. Natu deceased.

Mr. S. P. Badami to be First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Pandit.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar to revert to the line of Subordinate Judges with effect from the date of his relief as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal Department viz., the 4th August 1923, and to be First Class Subordinate Judge displacing Mr. V. G. Sane with effect from that date and to continue to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge.

Mr. V. G. Sane to be First Class Subordinate Judge with effect from the 6th November 1923 vice Mr. G. G. Nargund deceased.

Mr. H. M. Wagle to be provisionally substantive Small Cause Court Judge, Poona, vice Mr. E. F. Rego retired with effect from the 11th December 1923.

Mr. K. V. Desai to be provisionally substantive First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Wagle.

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Hardasmal Udernomal to act temporarily as Collector of Larkana, in addition to his own duties, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. J. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S.

The following appointments have been made pending further orders:—

Mr. Ganesh Govind Phadke to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. Vishnu Balwant Naik.

Mr. Vishnu Balwant Naik, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Land Records, Central Division, vice Mr. Vaman Bhivrav Mardhekar, transferred.

Commander E. V. Whish, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is appointed officiating Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 10th May 1924, vice Captain H. Morland, Royal Indian Marine, granted leave.

The services of Commander L. W. R. T. Turbett, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 10th May 1924, for employment as officiating Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander E. V. Whish, O.B.E. Royal Indian Marine, appointed officiating Port Officer, Bombay.

Sir Ernest Jackson has been appointed to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, with effect from the 7th June 1924 during the absence of Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.E.

Mr. R. L. Alimchandani, Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, to be Lecturer in Chemistry (on probation for one year) at the Karnatak College, Dharwar.

Mr. P. W. Gidson, Acting Lecturer in Zoology, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, to be Lecturer in Biology (on probation for one year) at the Karnatak College, Dharwar.

Mr. N. S. Takakhav has been appointed as Professor of English, Karnatak College, Dharwar, with effect from 20th June 1924.

Mr. Sant Ram Rallan to officiate as Professor of Economic History and Administration, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, for six months in the first instance with effect from 20th June 1924.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1924.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Pandit Motilal Nehru having courteously declined to be drawn into the bureaucratic net and to stultify himself in the eyes of his countrymen by accepting the invitation of Lord Reading's Government to serve on their precious Reforms Committee, the latter have confessed the failure of their diplomacy and have decided to proceed with their enquiry without even attempting to fill up the seat offered to the leader of the Swaraj Party. Lord Olivier, having, in his Oxford speech, consigned Indians to eternal bondage to Britain and promised constitutional progress by fabian methods, Lord Reading's Government find themselves free to indulge, to their heart's content, in their delaying tactics. They are very happy. They have got the Committee they wanted to secure their end of misleading the world about the reality of the Indian demand. If Pandit Motilal Nehru has refused to become an instrument in their hands, they have been able to enlist the co-operation, qualified co-operation, it is true, of at least one Independent, Mr. Jinnah. The letter which Mr. Jinnah has addressed to the Government, stating the condition on which he has agreed to work on the Committee and which we publish elsewhere, however, shows at once that the Government of India are counting without their host so far as Mr. Jinnah is concerned and that the latter himself is merely seeking to prove the obvious.

Mr. Jinnah feels that the scope and extent of the enquiry to be made are too limited and contrary to the views he holds and expressed by him in the public and he thinks that no real advance within the Act is possible, especially in the Central Government. Despite all this he has agreed to join the Committee relying on the statement of Sir Malcolm Hailey that if the enquiry shows that no advance is possible without amending the Constitution, "then the question of advance must be left as an entirely open and separate issue on which the Government is in no way committed" and he has agreed to serve on the Committee on the understanding that it would be open to the Committee, if the enquiry shows that no real advance is possible without amending the Constitution, to report to that effect. Mr. Jinnah, it is evident, is making very large assumptions. It is true, of course, that Sir Malcolm Hailey made the statement which Mr. Jinnah quotes but the communique issued by the Government regarding the Committee which Mr. Jinnah has joined gives no indication that they expect it to deal with this aspect of the question. On the contrary the Committee is clearly and definitely asked to confine itself to enquiring "into the difficulties arising from, or defects inherent in, the working of the Government of India Act and the Rules thereunder" and to investigating "the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Act, (a) by action taken under the Act or (b) by such amendments of the Act as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections." It will be seen that if the amendment of the Act is contemplated it is only with a view "to rectify any administrative imperfections" and not to alter its structure, policy and purpose which is what the country wants.

Assuming, however, for a moment that the Committee is empowered to report that no "real advance" according to the needs of the country is possible—for it is obvious that some advance within the Act is possible—, it is difficult to see how Mr. Jinnah expects that Committee—composed as it it—to say so. He does not, obviously, expect the three official members to say so nor, indeed, Sir Arthur Froom or the Maharajah of Burdwan. There remains the minority composed of himself and the three stalwarts of Liberalism—Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Paranjpye. Does Mr. Jinnah expect to carry them with him in his finding that no real advance is possible without amending the Act? If so, he is, verily, too sanguine and has not profited by the lesson of the history of the Indian Liberal Party. That party, it is true, is committed to complete provincial autonomy and to diarchy of a sort in the Central Government. Why, in its moments of patriotic ecstasy it even hitches its wagon to the star of Dominion Status. But the elasticity of its practical wisdom is as great as its faith in British statesmanship is unshakeable. The backsliding of its leaders at critical junctures has been too familiar a phenomenon to be ignored and the Lee Commission's Report has come not as an eye-opener but as a disgusting reminder of the Liberals' frequent betrayal of their country's interests. Again, assuming that Mr. Jinnah is able to perform the miracle of carrying the Liberals with him—the reverse miracle of their succeeding in drawing him into their pale of "sanity" we rule out as an impossibility—what will be the practical utility of this miracle to the country? None whatever. It will certainly not advance the cause of the country if one Independent and three Liberal members of this Committee of nine find, towards the end of the year, what the whole country, not excluding these four members of the Committee themselves, knows to-day and has been realising to its cost for three years, that no real advance is possible without an amendment of the Act.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

The Bombay Labour Office has published a handy little volume containing a report on an inquiry into the agricultural wages of the Presidency. The Report is plentifully illustrated by graphs and other modes of pictorial representation of statistical information, which cannot but prove illuminating to the ordinary reader and interesting to the student of statistics. The object of the inquiry as stated by the compiler sounds somewhat too academic. If it was merely "to ascertain the annual change in agricultural wages from 1900 to the present time," the inquiry would certainly be welcomed as a contribution to our very poor stock of information relating to economic conditions in India; but as productive of any definite, tangible and concrete benefit to the class considered, we are afraid the inquiry, as it stands, will prove barren of results. The method of collecting and compiling the information is all that can be desired, though we should have liked the results obtained to be checked by the corresponding statistics published in the various Land Revenue Settlement Reports during the period under review. We are also not quite clear if the statistics collected are really the town wages only,—where such information is possible and practicable; or whether they include the results of a fair amount of inquiry into the village conditions, which the Settlement Reports above referred to furnish. "The statistics were collected," says the compiler of the Report; "month by month for each districts headquarters town, and also for another town not the districts headquarters town, but typical of the more rural areas in that district." This does not suggest as though the villages were included, and we cannot accept the view that any town is really or fully representative of agricultural conditions. Even in the Bombay Presidency, industrially perhaps the most advanced of Indian provinces, 35 per cent. of the population lives in towns and villages with a total population each of 2000 or under. If the wage statistics given in this report relate to places above this limit, we fear the results may not be applicable to the Presidency as a whole. There is a reason, for this criticism, which, though it has not escaped the compiler of the Report, has not, in our judgment, been given sufficient weight. It is exceedingly difficult to speak of agricultural wages—as though they were definite clear cut payments corresponding to those paid to the town-dwelling industrial worker by his employer. The agricultural labourer is frequently his own employer; and the agricultural wages are often only partially paid in money. The author of the Report has made a commendable effort to evaluate payments in kind; but we doubt if even so, the picture he presents arrives at the desirable degree of accuracy. According to the census figures there were only 1,549,000 persons in 1921 who may strictly be described as agricultural labourers, (were even they wholly landless?) out of a total number of persons engaged in agriculture aggregating 4,428,000. If the information in the Report relates only to this 35 per cent. of labourers strictly so called, can we consider the report to be truly descriptive of agricultural conditions in the Presidency?

Coming to the results of the inquiry proper, we are told, that the nominal wages of field labourers in urban areas have increased in 1922 by 200 per cent. over the 1900 level, and by 89 per cent over the 1913 level; of ordinary labourers by 182 and 92 per cent. respectively; of skilled labourers by 149 and 95 per cent. respectively. In rural areas all classes of labour have increased (1922) by 190 per cent. over the 1900 level and by 75 per cent. over the 1913 level, the increase being the highest in the field labour, and lowest in the skilled labour. There is a considerable difference between the urban and the rural scales. But this picture needs to be corrected by a comparison with the purchasing power of money, which has fallen enormously in these twenty and odd years. Real wages are very slightly above the 1914 level in the urban areas, while they are actually below the 1914 level in the rural areas for the most part. And be it noted in passing that the cost of living index for the Indian agriculturist is not prepared on any extravagant scale. In absolute wages, the Indian scale would seem to work out as the poorest in the world.

The real object of the inquiry,—or rather its ultimate utility—may be twisted by the pundits of the secretariat if care is not taken by the representatives of the people in time. Of the few Land Revenue Settlement Reports we have recently reviewed, there is not one which has not recommended an increase in the Government demand, almost invariably on this ground of increase in the prices of agricultural produce. In this Report, also, experienced officers are quoted as saying that the purchasing power of the agriculturists has improved. What does this portend? The Legislative Council has demanded a suspension of the Revision Settlement operations pending a full inquiry into all the agricultural conditions. And it is just as well. For, otherwise there is the utmost reason to fear publications like these may be twisted to support a general case for an all-round increase of the Land Revenue demand, whereas, in our considered judgment, it is the one source of taxation which most urgently needs relief if the real, lasting prosperity of the people is to be aimed at.

Notes of the Day.

The Credulous West.

It is sometimes interesting to attempt to trace the origin of the false reports of an absurd description which from time to time deceive the Western European Press and public. Such reports are nearly always sent from Eastern Europe—Greece and the Balkan States, Poland and the port of Riga appearing to have special facilities for the publication of false news and a special hold on the credulity of western newspapers. But the reports themselves are culled from every quarter of the globe and can be traced to most unlikely sources. The merest hint—a joke made lightly, a hint let fall in private conversation may prove to have furnished the material to the Eastern European manufacturers for a *canard* of the most alarming kind. It seems to us that we can throw some light upon the origin of the Athens *canard* quoted and demolished elsewhere by our correspondent Mr. Arthur Field. There is a certain English squire of ample means and broad estates in several counties, a Tory of the Tories who, for Christian reasons, had a great objection to the War. A highly educated man of good intelligence and long past military age, he spoke his mind in parables before his many friends and some of his quaint sayings had a certain vogue. He once remarked that if mankind were honest before God and one another, instead of surrounding the recruiting of young men with any glamour of romance and music of applause, they would make it an occasion of deep mourning and would read the funeral service solemnly over every regiment when it started for the front. He drew a picture of recruiting under those conditions which amused his hearers, and later found its way into the public Press.

A Lie and Its Pedigree.

One day when he was walking with the present writer, he gave utterance to the idea that the English, being a utilitarian people and claiming rights of interference with all other nations and their territories ought not to allow the riches of the Balkans to go all to waste. When asked to say what were the riches of the Balkans, he replied: "The riches of the Balkans are the fruit of many wars and massacre. Hundreds of thousands of human bodies have been killed and are now lying there. The bones of all those bodies have their value as manure. An English company ought to be formed for utilising them. We are a commercial nation, we should naturally seek a profit from the undertaking. But we are also a religious nation, so we ought to set aside every thousandth skull to be built into the structure of a church—a thing the Balkanites would never think of doing for themselves." It was his manner thus to satirise the things in life which horrified his mind. This particular shaft of satire travelled far, and horrified a number of good folk including natives of the Balkans, who, not knowing the peculiar genius of the author, took it literally. Now we hear of a report sent out from the Athens lie factory: "A Dutch steamer is passing through Greek waters with a cargo of one thousand sacks of human bones, described as manure. Other ships are believed to be following with cargoes provided by the recent Asia Minor massacres." Anything, even the sardonic humour of an old philosopher, is good enough for some Greek propagandists to make into a missile to be used in their great war of calumny against the Turks. The bare idea of selling human bones for a commercial purpose would never come to any Turkish brain; though it has been said of the Greeks as a race that "they would sell their grandmothers."

M. Caillaux.

Among the first acts of the new French Premier was expected to be a general amnesty and it was also expected that the benefit of the amnesty would be extended to the brilliant ex-Premier, M. Caillaux, thus enabling him once more to take an active part in politics. M. Caillaux, who is a Radical, was first elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1898, and became Minister of Finance in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet and again in the Clemenceau Ministry of 1906 and was Premier in 1911. As Premier his ambition was to bring France and Germany together on the common ground of finance and was thus involved in negotiations which led to the "Panther" incident of 1911 and an enquiry by a Senate Committee whose report was not favourable to him. His past history, his views and his personality made him the most bitterly attacked of French politicians and these attacks in the Press and from the platform culminated in the publication by the "Figaro" of letters addressed by him to the second Mme. Caillaux while he was still married to the first, and these disclosures led to the murder of the editor in his own office by the second Mme. Caillaux who was tried and acquitted on the eve of the war. During the early days of the war, M. Caillaux became marked in the eyes of the public as "*l'homme de la défaite*"—the man who was willing to bring about a compromise peace with Germany at the expense of England,—was arrested and, after long delay, tried on a charge of high treason by the Senate sitting as High Court, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, the term he had already served, and to the prohibition of residence in French territory for five years and deprivation of civil rights for ten years. M. Herriot's Cabinet contains very few men of outstanding eminence or merit and the inclusion of M. Caillaux into it, which will not be long delayed, will be an invaluable acquisition.

Enterprise!

We are not a little amused at the attempts of the "Indian Daily Mail" to advertise itself. After trumpeting its dazzling, not to say blinding, achievements in manifold directions, such as providing the public with a post-free newspaper, "a page full of illustrations daily, a certified circulation, a special edition for every mail that leaves Bombay", and so on, it hurls a terrific challenge at each and every newspaper in Bombay, to disprove the fact that the net sales of the "Mail" exceed 5,000 copies per day. But that is not all. It further challenges its contemporaries to disprove its statement that "the net sales' claims of its morning and evening contemporaries in this territory (*sic*) are altogether fictitious" and invites each and every one of them "to make an equally frank disclosure of net daily sales." At the outset, we are free to admit regarding ourselves that we have never deemed it essential for our existence to resort to the expedient to which the "Mail" has been driven, for, unlike some of our contemporaries, we have never indulged in the daily untruthful boast about our circulation.

Puzzles.

The other challenge of the "Mail" is regarding its "net sales of over 5,000." These net sales are at one place stated to be "in its territory" and at another place "in this territory." We have racked our brains to discover the exact significance of these two expressions, but we had to give up the task at last. The 5,000 and odd purchasers of Tuesday's "Mail", we daresay, have been in a similar plight. Will not the "Mail" come to our rescue and let us know where exactly its "territory" is located? Would we be guilty of a white lie if we say that the net sales of the "Chronicle" in "its territory" or "this territory" are larger than the net sales of all other newspapers in the world put together! But this is not the only puzzle set by the "Mail." The "Mail" says that "during the past three months the net sales of the paper have very nearly trebled, and the rate of progress is being steadily maintained." So, on the "Mail's" own showing, a little over three months ago its net sales were roughly 1,600. Yet, on 5th February last, that is to say, more than four months ago, the "Mail" claimed a circulation "larger than that of any other evening newspaper published in the Bombay Presidency." The "Evening News", the "Voice of India" and the 'Advocate of India", not to speak of other evening papers in the Presidency, were all in existence then. Did the "Mail" utter the truth or a fib? Again, from March 24th forward the "Mail" claimed net sales "exceeding the combined net sales of all other English evening newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency." March 24th is only a week removed from March 17, when the sales, according to the "Mail" itself, could not have been larger than 1,600. Was the "Mail" telling the truth then too! There are many other puzzles in the "Mail's" leading article, but the few that we have drawn attention are "sufficient unto the day." The "Mail" writes of having introduced a new departure by adopting a policy of complete frankness in regard to its net sales. Though the first words it uttered besooke of its being "the only newspaper with a certified circulation", it has taken it seven months to disclose the entire truth! Doubtless it is frank—when it finds it safe to do so!

THE LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

RACIAL ARROGANCE AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

(BY ROLLING STONE.)

III*

In reading through the Report one cannot help being struck with the utter absence of reasoning or argument in support of the proposals made. The Commissioners make their recommendations with a pontifical air, as much as to say, "when I ope my lips let no dog bark" We have seen Reports of Royal Commissions full of facts, figures, arguments and anecdotes in support of the conclusions presented for general acceptance, and withal full of grace and literary charm. Whether you agreed with the conclusions or not they challenged attention and stimulated inquiry and at any rate made you feel that there was another side to the problem. But the present Report is lacking in all these qualities and one lays it aside with a feeling of irritation. By its very manner it arouses combativeness rather than acquiescence.

Racial Doctoring.

An example of this is furnished by the recommendations as regards medical attendance. Complicated and far-reaching changes in the grouping of districts as regards medical administration are to be made simply in order to secure that a British Medical Officer shall be posted to a central station in each group. This is said to be vital to the contentment of British members of the Services. But it is clearly a doubtful proposition. Other things being equal, of course, people will prefer to have a doctor of their own community to attend on themselves, and when there is a choice available no one will quarrel with the Britisher for giving preference to a British doctor. But to go to the length of saying that the State must make complicated and expensive arrangements to secure the presence of a British doctor for the sake of a handful of British officers in each locality is surely an absurd claim which should have been ruled out as impossible. It is not as if they are to be relegated to the medical care of quacks or charlatans or of those who profess Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine in which the Britishers may say they have no faith. The doctors in charge of districts will still be eminent and proficient in the European system of medicine and they will for many years to come be more often than not Europeans. The suggestion, therefore, that special arrangements must be made always to appoint a British Medical Officer to a group of districts is nothing but an encouragement to the narrowest feelings of racial arrogance and superiority. It is such proposals that foment and perpetuate those ideas of race prejudice which it should be the aim of all statesmen to minimise and eradicate. In a cosmopolitan city like Bombay what we see in actual practice is that eminent Indian specialists are often called in and consulted by Europeans, Anglo-Indians and ultra-westernized Parsis. It is only in places where racial prejudices are more virulent that Indians are not called in by Westerners. The attempt should, therefore, be in the direction of achieving a better feeling and not towards accentuating any reluctance that may exist to resort to the best medical aid irrespective of race and colour.

Holiday Jaunts at State Expense

The further proposal of the Commissioners to grant Travelling Allowance to a European officer *and to his family* to enable them to consult a British doctor is even more mischievous and clearly lends itself to the gravest abuse. If such a proposal is accepted the State would have to foot the bill for any little trips that the family may wish to make for change of scene or a holiday. There is no mortal but is liable to some petty complaint or other, a toothache, a headache, a feeling of being run down and so on, so that a pretext for running up to town to consult the doctor will scarcely ever be wanting and the only limit to the drain on public funds will be the conscience of the officer concerned; and unfortunately experience of travelling allowance bills shows that the conscience of even highly-paid and in other respects scrupulous men is very elastic when the question of making a claim on the public funds is concerned!

The Limit of Absurdity

Finally the limit of absurdity is reached in the proposal that if the doctor so consulted feels unable to cope with the case he may give a certificate enabling the patient to travel to the nearest station where adequate treatment may be obtained. This will often cover journeys to Presidency towns, to hill stations, Pasteur institutes and similar other places hundreds of miles away and involve an expense of thousands of rupees in individual cases, and the aggregate total for All-India will be enormous, though it will be disguished and divided under so many different heads that it will be totally impossible to find out accurately how much the privilege really costs to the taxpayer. We shall not be surprised if under this clause an attempt is made to send the patient at public expense even to Europe!

That a proposal so extravagant and so conducive to the growth of racial exclusiveness and arrogance and, therefore, subversive of real friendliness among the different groups of public servants, should have been agreed to by the Indian members of the Commission shows how little they realized the responsibilities of their position.

*Previous articles appeared on our issues of 12th and 16th instant.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

MAHATMA'S RESOLUTIONS.

COMPULSORY HANDSPINNING BY MEMBERS.

CONDEMNATION OF POLITICAL MURDERS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

Mr. Gandhi proposes to move at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee the following four resolutions:—

1. In view of the fact that members of the Congress organisations throughout the country have themselves hitherto neglected hand spinning in spite of the fact that the spinning-wheel and its product, the hand-woven khaddar, have been regarded as indispensable for the establishment of Swaraj, and although their acceptance has been regarded by the Congress as a necessary preliminary to Civil Disobedience, the A. I. C. C. resolves that all members of the various representative Congress organisations shall, except when disabled by illness or prevented by continuous travelling, regularly spin for at least half an hour every day and shall send to the Secretary of the All-India Khadi Board at least ten tolas each of even and well twisted yarn of a count not below ten, so as to reach him not later than the 15th day of each month, the first consignment to reach the Secretary not later than the 15th day of August 1924 and thereafter in regular monthly succession. Any member failing to send the prescribed quantity by the prescribed date shall be deemed to have vacated his office and such a vacancy shall be filled in the usual manner, provided that the member vacating in the manner aforesaid shall not be eligible for election before the next general election of members of several organisations.

2. Inasmuch as complaints have been received that Provincial Secretaries and other members of the Congress organisations do not carry out instructions issued to them from time to time by officers duly authorised thereto, the A. I. C. C. hereby resolves that those in charge of the matters referred to them failing to comply with instructions of officers thereto appointed, shall be deemed to have vacated their offices and the vacancy shall be filled in the usual manner, provided that the member thus vacating shall not be eligible for re-election till the next general election.

3. In the opinion of the A. I. C. C., it is desirable that the Congress electors elect to various offices in the Congress organisations only those who, in their persons, carry out to the full the Congress creed and various non-cooperation resolutions of the Congress including the five boycotts, namely, of all mill-spun cloth, Government Law Courts, schools, titles and legislative bodies, and the A. I. C. C. hereby resolves that members who do not believe in and do not, in their own persons, carry out the said boycotts shall vacate their seats, and that, there should be fresh elections in respect of such seats, provided that, if the members vacating so choose, they may offer themselves for re-election.

4. The A. I. C. C. regrets the murder of the late Mr. Day by the late Gopinath Saha and offers its condolences to the deceased's family, and though deeply sensible of the love, however misguided, of the country prompting the murder, the A. I. C. C. strongly condemns this and all such political murders and is emphatically of opinion that all such acts are inconsistent with the Congress creed and its resolution of non-violent non-cooperation, and is of opinion that, such acts retard the progress towards Swaraj and interfere with preparations for Civil Disobedience which, in the opinion of the A. I. C. C., is capable of evoking the purest sacrifice but which can only be offered in a perfectly peaceful atmosphere.

EFFICIENCY OF MUNICIPALITIES.

COL. YATE'S SOLICITUDE.

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LONDON, June 18.

In the Commons Col. Yate asked what steps the Government of India were taking to improve the efficiency of the Indian Municipalities especially those of Bengal and United Provinces.

Mr. Richards replied that local Self-Government being a transferred provincial subject was not open to the Government of India to intervene in its administration. The inefficiency of the Municipalities in any particular province was the responsibility of the Minister in charge of the local Self-Government in that province and through him of the Provincial Legislative Council.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE OF AN AMERICAN.

Mr. Thomas Johnston declared an American artist in India Mr. Peter Zavitiski had been harassed and annoyed by the Police because he paid a public tribute to Mr. Gandhi and asked if steps would be taken to see that annoyance was stopped.

Mr. Richards replied he was aware that Zavitiski complained in a published letter that the police watched him but he had not heard it suggested that the ground for the surveillance was that indicated in the question.

PORT OF CALCUTTA DEBENTURES.

LONDON, June 19.

Dealings have begun in the Port of Calcutta Five per cent debentures at one and a quarter discount. Underwriters have been left with 60 per cent of their commitments.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS AT BANGKOK.

LONDON, June 19.

Bangkok.—The American world fliers arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

THE HOLY CARPET.

LONDON, June 19.

Cairo.—It is officially announced that the Holy Carpet will be taken to Jeddah on June 30th.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found that heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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MATTEOTTI KIDNAPPING.

SGR. MUSSOLINI'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 18.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini's appreciation of the seriousness of the national situation arising out of Mr. Matteotti crime is evidenced in a semi-official statement declaring that all authors of the crime have been arrested and the authorities are now on the track of some of accomplices. The statement adds: "Sgr. Mussolini desires that the guilty shall be fully punished. The appointment of a new minister of the interior and the replacement of the Director General of Public safety are calculated to satisfy the public opinion. This explains the complete calm of the country and a total failure of the isolated attempts at demonstrations and strikes. The situation can now be regarded as normal."—Reuter.

LABOUR PARTY AND MATTEOTTI AFFAIR.

LONDON, June 18.

The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party have passed a resolution expressing profound indignation at the Matteotti affair and charging the leaders of Fascism with moral responsibility for his death. They have also telegraphed wishing success for the efforts of the Italian Trade Union movement to recover the right of free combination, political and civic freedom and Judiciary free from the Government influence.—Reuter.

SGR. MATTEOTTI'S FATE.

LONDON, June 18.

Rome.—Filippelli has been undergoing many hours of stringent interrogation but no light hitherto has been thrown on Sgr. Matteotti's fate except alleged damning evidence against Dumini in whose luggage, it is stated, bloodstained articles have been discovered.—Reuter.

A FASCIST LEADER ARRESTED.

LONDON, June 19.

Rome.—The police arrested to-day Giovanni Marinelli, ex-member of the Fascist Directory, in connection with the kidnapping of Sgr. Matteotti.—Reuter.

FRENCH POLICY TOWARDS RUSSIA.

PARIS, June 19.

A Havas Agency message says:—According to the "Matin", M. Herriot will not modify French policy towards Russia without previously exchanging views with the American Government.—Reuter.

PREFERENCE DEBATE.

TORY MOVE DEFEATED

LIBERALS SUPPORT GOVT.

LONDON, June 18.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Imperial Preference resolution was resumed.

MR. BALDWIN.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the decision would be one of profound and far-reaching importance. (Opposition cheers.) It was important to pass the resolutions as they stood. The reference of Mr. Baldwin to the absence of Mr. Lloyd George caused the opposition laughter in view of the belief that Mr. Lloyd George's absence was deliberate. Mr. Baldwin agreed if the resolutions were defeated, there could be no talk of the breach of faith as Parliament was supreme. Mr. Baldwin suggested that the Government might form a Committee of economic experts to study the whole question of the Empire development and economic system suitable to Britain at present. Then the political leaders could consider the Committee's report and see whether there was any possibility of evolving a fiscal system which would help us at present and on which there might be a sufficient agreement to carry it. Mr. Baldwin also suggested an arrangement with Dominions by which an enormous amount of foodstuffs which we required might be obtained solely from the Dominions and brought to Britain at cost price and distributed with the least possible margin and obtaining in exchange a free entry of the British manufactures into the Dominions where those goods would not be competed with by Dominion goods. If that could be done it might last for the best part of a generation after which the situation could be reviewed in order to see whether the Dominions, which would be filled up in the meantime, desired to become more of manufacturing countries than before. Mr. Baldwin declared the defeat of the resolution would gravely imperil the future of the whole Empire. (Opposition cheers.) (Ministerial cries of "nonsense.") The Dominions would reluctantly seek elsewhere what we would not give them. There was no country in the world that would not jump at the opportunity.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith declared the verdict of the general election had already condemned the resolutions. (Ministerial and Liberal cheers.) He would vote against all resolutions. Mr. Asquith amid a loud Ministerial and Liberal laughter ridiculed the resolutions, causing a strong opposition resentment. He declared they were an attenuated, emasculated, anaemic and apocryphal version of the full-blooded nostrum of Imperial Preference. He quoted Mr. Bruce saying that this was not the real thing for which he was contending.

MR. MACDONALD.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised that the policy of Preference as advocated by the Opposition would necessitate the abandonment of our principles and recasting of our fiscal system. Mr. Baldwin's speech was a plea not merely for Imperial Preference, but also for tariffs and protection inevitably involving an increased food taxation. Mr. MacDonald denied the Government was cold-shouldering the Dominions and declared that except in the case of unmanufactured tobacco it was not proved that Preference had helped to develop the resources of the Empire. He emphasised he was backing the Empire emigration scheme for all he was worth and thought we would thus draw the Dominions nearer to us; he was sure that along the lines of an Imperial economic committee and the creation of a machinery, so that the public opinion in the Empire should influence the Empire policy, far more than in preferences lay the solution of the problem of creating an economic policy by which the protectionist Dominions and Free Trade Britain could co-operate in building up a strong community of nations based on sound economic foundations.

CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Snowden declared that the resolutions would tie the hands of the future Chancellors of Exchequer. For example no Labour Chancellor could abolish the sugar duty during the next decade without breaking the word of the House. (Ministerial cheers.) (Opposition cries of "nonsense.") Referring to Mr. Lloyd George's absence, Mr. Snowden said that he understood that Mr. Lloyd George paired in support of some of the resolutions. (Loud Opposition cheers.) Mr. Snowden promised that the Government would earnestly consider Mr. Baldwin's proposal which he understood was that Government should arrange with the Government of Australia that the whole of the Australian production should be sent to Britain and distributed by Government at cost price. The Government had already gone some distance in that direction because they had proposed to the Dominions the establishment of a permanent economic Committee to consider the possibility of an increasing consumption of the Empire food products in the United Kingdom and promoting the interests of both the producer and the consumer.

ALL FOUR RESOLUTIONS DEFEATED.

LATER.

In the House of Commons the first Preference resolution was defeated by 278 votes against 272. The second and the third resolutions relating to tobaccos and wines were defeated by 285 votes to 268, and 283 votes to 263 respectively. The fourth resolution relating to sugar was also lost. Mr. Baldwin, thereupon, announced that he did not intend to move the remaining six resolutions.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 18.

Reuter's lobby correspondent states the division on the first preference resolution which proposes that Imperial figs, raisins, plums and currents should be imported duty free, will probably be decisive. If it is defeated as is anticipated the opposition won't trouble to divide on the remaining resolutions; but if the first resolution is carried it will divide on others at least till it is defeated on one.—Reuter.

TREATMENT OF GEN. DYER.

JURY'S VERDICT IN O'DWYER CASE.

PREMIER'S REPLY IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 18.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to questions arising from the O'Dwyer-Nair case, Mr. MacDonald said the findings of the Jury did not contain any indication or suggestion that General Dyer was not fairly dealt with and the Government agreed with the late Government as regards the judgment passed on his action.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF O'DWYER CASE.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

Copyright.

LONDON, June 18.

The questioners in the House of Commons to-day on the subject of the O'Dwyer case were Mr. Haden Guest, Secretary to the Labour Commonwealth Group, which regards the constituent parts of the Empire including India as equal partners in the British Commonwealth, and the Unionist, Mr. Dixey.

Mr. Guest asked whether in view of the effect of the O'Dwyer case on the political opinion in India the Government proposed to hold any further enquiry into the circumstances of General Dyer's removal.

Mr. Dixey asked whether the Premier would consider immediately what steps could be taken to reconsider the position of General Dyer and the treatment accorded to him.

After Mr. MacDonald's reply Mr. Guest asked in view of the statement during the trial whether Government would take an early opportunity of dissociating themselves most emphatically from any attempt to govern India by force or at suggesting that such methods were justifiable.

Sir Kingsley Wood and Mr. Lansbury asked whether Mr. MacDonald proposed to give facilities for discussion of Mr. Lansbury's motion. The Speaker intervened saying that such questions should be put on paper

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

FEISAL READY TO RATIFY IT.

LONDON, June 18.

In the Commons replying to Com. Kenworthy Mr. Thomas said that Feisal had intimated his readiness to ratify the Anglo-Iraq treaty as soon as Britain was in a position to ratify it.—Reuter.

HERRIOT'S AMNESTY.

MR. CAILLAUX TO BE INCLUDED.

LONDON, June 18.

The amnesty mentioned in M. Herriot's message applies to those convicted by the Senate sitting as High Court. Therefore, it includes M. Caillaux.—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT'S VISIT TO LONDON.

LONDON, June 18.

Paris.—M. Herriot will proceed to London on the 21st June and to Brussels on June 23rd.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, June 18.

In the House of Commons replying to Viscount Curzon Mr. Ammon said that he was aware that the plant collected for the Singapore naval base had been offered for sale. The contingency of the scheme being proceeded with in certain eventualities had not been overlooked and no offers would be accepted which were likely to involve the state in loss.

Replying to a supplementary question he said that no prejudice had been done with regard to any future action. The plant offered included everything that would deteriorate by keeping. It might generally be accepted as right that other material was not being offered.—Reuter.

INDIA AND PREFERENCE.

LONDON, June 18.

In the Commons on the Perference debate Mr. Baldwin said that India having now control of her own fiscal arrangements was following the steps of every other country but ours and beginning to tax the imports. Had we fifteen years ago decided on Preference we could probably have instituted it with India with great advantage to us today but time was probably past for that and certainly at present it was impossible to consider preferential arrangements with the Indian Empire but time might well come when India might consider it desirable to enter into economic arrangements with other countries and if we have laid it down as a definite and fixed policy that in no circumstances could we enter into any form of preferential arrangements with the Dominions and dependencies we should find that what India could not get from us and what she needed for her own economic development she would get from other people.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT IN CORPORATION.

CONFIRMED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

IGNOMINIOUS DEFEAT OF RESCISSION RESOLUTION

NO POLITICS IN CORPORATION SCHOOLS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The two most important matters discussed, and which took up most of the time of the Corporation, were the resolution of Mr. A. K. Pai against the introduction of politics into the working of Schools Committee and Schools, and Mr. Kanji's resolution for the cancelling of the old resolution of the Corporation about the boycott of Empire goods. A great deal of heat was displayed by both supporters and opponents of the resolution, and even more than the second, Mr. Pai's resolution engendered much bad blood. Mrs. Hodgkinson, a great "friend of India" spoke of the "corrosive poison" and its effects on young minds. She was against the teaching of patriotism in the schools and referred to teaching "sedition as a fine art." Mrs. Gokhalay in reply said it was no business of foreigners to say what Indian should or should not teach their own offspring and hoped there would be more Shaukat Alis and Mahomed Alis in India in reply to the gibe of Mr. Pai. The resolution was, however, carried by a bare majority, Mr. Haji and others supporting it.

Mr. Kanji's resolution had, however, an ignominious defeat at the hands of the Corporation, although he had mustered a great number of supporters by duly advertising the event. Except Mrs. Hodgkinson he found no supporter, and the opposition was almost overwhelming. He received a crushing defeat, although he quoted Mahatma Gandhi in support.

Mr. A. K. Pai moved:

"That the Corporation is of emphatic opinion that (a) no member of the School Committee should introduce any politics in the administration of the Schools Committee, and (b) that all teachers and Superintendents and other officers under the Schools Committee should be forbidden under heavy penalties to introduce any politics amongst the school children or teacher and to be actively associated with any political movement or party organisation."

Mr. Pai said even Sir P. M. Mehta did not think it proper to introduce party politics in the Corporation and now opinions were changing. But there could be no difference of opinion about schools, and they had seen school-boys sometime ago taken away from the established institutions, and spoiled. They had seen young children imitating Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali in their homes, and he thought they must put a stop to such things. They had to look to the physical, moral and intellectual good alone, and they should not introduce any kind of politics in the schools, for they would rue the day they did it.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker seconding said such things would harm the cause of the boys.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said it was her firm belief that politics in any shape or form were strong meat for babes and sucklings. When politics were translated as they so frequently were by malicious and misguided persons into the inculcation in young minds of hatred, racial bitterness and revolt, she felt sure the President would agree with her that they should use every means in their power to prevent it. Hatred was a corrosive poison, effects of which were particularly injurious in young and tender minds. A member of the Nationalist Party said that the children must be taught patriotism. In that name many sad things had been done. In Bengal the other day a "cowardly murderer," who used every means in his power to escape from the consequences of his crime was glorified by a prominent politician as a patriot and martyr. Poor misguided lad! he died most unwillingly, she said. She felt that she was voicing the views of the parents of the children in Bombay when she said that God forbid that Bombay school should ever teach sedition as a fine art, or produce graduates in murder.

NO BUSINESS OF FOREIGNERS.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said it would be a great Day if their children could imitate Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali but was their business to decide what their children should or should not learn, and instead of learning what was not good for them, she would prefer their remaining in their homes, and it would not be a bad thing at all. But it was their right to teach their children what they liked. She could not hear Mrs. Hodgkinson, and therefore, could not answer her. But about the Kenya outrage, they wanted to teach their children the great wrong done to them by the White settlers and the Government, and tell them that they were the slaves in the Empire. They were always discussing politics in the Corporation, and now some members were saying that politics should not be introduced!

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said Mr. Pai had not cited a single proof to prove his assertions in support of the resolution, therefore, he would oppose the resolution. Neither any member of the Schools Committee, nor any Superintendent of the Schools, had ever introduced politics in the schools, to his knowledge. About Kenya Day, even those who were not politicians thought that leave should be granted to schools on that day. About the day of Mahatma Gandhi's release being observed as a holiday, he said when the Lokmanya had died they had granted leave to children and Mahatma Gandhi was honoured not because he was a politician, but because he was a great scholar. The Schools Committee had prevented the teachers from taking any part in politics. He would always protest against such holidays as Empire Day and the King's Birthday being granted to school children.

A RAO BAHADUR'S LOGIC!

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta hoped that Mr Pai wanted to eschew one kind of politics only and not all kinds. Mr. Pai was a politician and he wanted them to close the schools on the Empire Day. The speaker hoped Mr. Pai did not want their school children to be sent to welcome, with flags in the hands, when the Duke of Connaught came, and stay out for ten hours! The speaker also hoped Mr. Pai did not want their girls to be sent to dance when the Prince of Wales came here. Mr. Pai did not object to all politics, but a particular kind only. Even making their children dance before foreign princes was politics of a kind, he said.

The speaker hoped Mr. Pai would not now object to the school children being sent to the C. J. Hall when an address was going to be presented to the Mahatma Gandhi. They could not avoid politics and live in a vacuum; it was only a question as to what kind of politics they should have, and they should be guided by public opinion and public voice. About the Kenya resolution he was very glad that at the particular meeting of the Schools Committee he continued speaking until the Nationalist members came to the meeting and voted in his favour. It would have been nothing less than a matter of great shame, if they had not granted a holiday to the children. The Superintendents of the schools and the teachers were not mere babes and sucklings.

Mrs. Hodgkinson said something there which could not be heard.

Mr. Jamnadas said yes, they were malicious people and Mrs. Hodgkinson's love for Indians was so extraordinary and extreme that it resembled hatred. She wanted them to eschew politics, but she had spoken only about politics. If they wanted to leave out all kinds of politics, then he was with the mover of the resolution, but he did not want one particular kind of politics only to be left out.

A MISCHIEVOUS RESOLUTION.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said "The Times of India" was day in and day out running down the Schools Committee, and that example of the Editor was that day being copied by Mr. Pai. Mr. Pai had not answered the question put by Mr. Jamnadas about Kenya in a straightforward way. Indian school children need not be ashamed if they had observed a holiday on that day. It was difficult to differentiate civics from politics, as was said by the President once, and many times both Indians and Europeans had introduced politics into the Corporation by giving addresses to the incoming and outgoing Viceroys and Governors, against the public opinion of the city in the matter. The Corporation had thus set a very bad example. When a holiday was given on the day the Mahatma was released, it was done at the instance of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim who had asked the Secretary to draft a resolution to that effect, and it was passed unanimously by them. They had not introduced any kind of politics in the working of the Schools Committee at all. Although the Students Brotherhood was a non-political body Sir Narayan had told them that every student should know what was happening in the world. Only by stopping the students from reading newspapers could they stop their knowing anything about politics. The resolution was very mischievous and was not brought there with any honest motives, but only to show that the Schools Committee was doing its work irregularly. He hoped the affairs of the Schools Committee would not be dictated by Rao Bahadur Pai.

The President asked members not to attribute personal motives to others, as they had all come there to do their work honestly.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said he knew it for a fact that the manifestos of Rao Bahadur Pai at the time of elections were distributed from the Schools Committee's office, and he would prove it to the hilt. And yet no member of the Schools Committee had made any fuss about it. The whole question of politics was whether the Superintendents should read the "Times of India" or "The Chronicle," and nothing else than that.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved the closure at this stage and the motion was agreed to.

THE RAO BAHADUR'S REPLY.

Mr. Pai in replying to the debate said he was merely following the lines laid down by Sir P. M. Mehta. (Loud Laughter). They were the fundamentals on which the Cor-

(Continued on next page.)

U. S. IMMIGRATION.

REPLY TO JAPANESE PROTEST.

NO SCOPE FOR EXECUTIVE'S DISCRETION.

LONDON, June 18.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes' reply to the Japanese protest against the Immigration question is kindly in tone but strongly worded. He declares that the Congress is wholly within its rights and the new statute leaves the executive no latitude for the exercise of discretion. He points out that the provision which is being questioned, does not greatly differ, in practical operation from the previous understanding with Japan. He says the United States' policy was not due to any lack of esteem for the Japanese people, their character and achievements. He points out that Japan did not fail to exercise her own discretion in respect of the admission of aliens and the conditions of their settlement in Japan. Diplomatic circles are of opinion that the incident is now closed.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

LONDON, June 18.

In the Commons replying to Sir Charles Yate Mr. Richards said that the revised rates of pay of the officers of the army in India that would come into force in July would certainly take full account of the present cost of the living of the Europeans in India which was estimated at about sixty per cent. above 1914.—Reuter.

THE CUMMINS AFFAIR.

LONDON, June 18.

Washington.—The American Embassy has taken over the archives of the British Legation in Mexico city which were in the custody of Cummins.—Reuter.

REFORMS COMMITTEE.

FINAL CHOICE OF PERSONNEL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 18

Although no official announcement has yet been made it is now well known that the personnel of the Reforms Enquiry Committee which both the Labour Government in England and the Government of India are booming so much is now complete. Mr. Jinnah who, I reported a few days ago, was a fixture on the Committee is now stated to have accepted the membership but Pandit Motilal Nehru's resignation stands good and there is no number selected in his place so the number instead of ten as previously anticipated will be only nine, three representing the official and six the non-official world. Sir Mahomed Shafi, it was believed, would be appointed the Chairman of the Committee as he is the most senior member on the Executive Council of the Viceroy but now it is stated that Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member will be the Chairman. This is another instance of supercession for the sake of prestige. The Committee is bad in that on the official side Sir Alexander Muddiman aided by the redoubtable champion of bureaucracy (Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith) will easily swallow Sir Mahomed Shafi and will not let his views prevail to any extent. If Sir Mahomed Shafi had been placed the Chairman it would have been possible for him to exert his influence and get the non-official point of view at least recorded if not carried to satisfaction of the Indian public. But even that saving grace is lost and a sundried bureaucrat will rule over the deliberations of the Committee helped in his task by Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith no one doubts the abilities of the European officials but their abilities are on the side of strengthening the grip of Bureaucracy. If Government of India or the British Parliament really meant to do well by this Reforms Committee, which is trumpeted to be but a preliminary to a big enquiry to follow, then they could not have done worse than by appointing Sir Alexander Muddimman as President and Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith as an official member. Sir Arthur Froom is there to strengthen the European element quite apart from the Secretaryship which has also gone to a European (Mr. Tomkinson). In the face of this galaxy of Europeans stand the timid Liberals like Sir Sivaswami Iyer Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Paranjpye besides the inevitable Maharaja of Burdwan representing the landed interests and Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Moslem Community. Each one of these Indians is able in his own way. But from our recent experiences it is safe to predict that their labours will not satisfy the Indian public which is decidedly for a Round Table Conference or at any rate which wants to exercise some self-determination and drew up her own constitution. What sort of Reforms which this Committee will suggest need not be forseen at this stage. But it is indeed a significant commentary on the nature of its enquiry to be told that the memorandum prepared by the first Muddiman Committee will not be made public but only circulated to the public associations or bodies for their opinions. Unless this memorandum is published and the real mind of the Government made known in the matter the enquiry will not enjoy the confidence of even the Liberals. The Committee will wait to receive the representations and thereupon commence their labours in August. Whether they will summon witnesses for oral evidence in support of their written representations and if so whether their evidence will be in public or in camera is also not known. The whole thing is a huge camouflage and the Indian public need not put their faith or hope in the Committee for reforms in the existing Government of the country.

BOYCOTT IN CORPORATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

poration was based. He complained that Schools Committee had undertaken the conduct of a Tamil School which was started by some members of the Congress, and the Corporation had to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 5,000 per year. Mr. Gandhi had once said that Mr. Patel would wreck any constitution in three months, and he was doing it. Mr. Patel had also suddenly called Pundit Motilal Nehru to preside, at the prize distribution to the children, but the speaker had, however, duly recorded his protest against it.

The President said he would only remove one misconception about the Tamil school and leave the Corporation to judge about the other statements made by Mr. Pai. The Tamil School was not started by members of the Congress, but Mr. K. Natarajan, an eminent educationist, and he had written to the Committee the reasons why they should take over the School. The motion was passed unanimously, he believed, and he did not know that Mr. Pai was opposed to it. They must consider that the application was made by an eminent man and the grounds put forward by him were absolutely acceptable to them.

Mr. I. S. Haji asked whether Mr. K. Natrajan was not a member of the Congress; if he was then Mr. Pai was right in saying that the School was started by Congressmen and then taken over by the Municipality.

Mr. Haji was however shouted down at this interruption.

The President said if Mr. Natarajan started the school he did not start it as a Congressman, but as a Madrassi.

The resolution was then put to vote and 26 voted for and 28 against and it was declared lost. A poll was demanded and the result was that 34 voted for and 27 against.

THE DIVISION LISTS.

The following voted in favour of the proposition:—

(1) A R Dimtimker (2) A K Pai (3) Byramji Jijibhoy (4) H J Davis, (5) R H A Dalvis, (6) D B Master, (7) Cosmos Fernandez, (8) Gulabchand Devchand, (9) A. F. Henriques (10) Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, (11) H M Chowna, (12) I S Haji (13) Ishwerdas Lakhmidas (14) Jamsetji Jijibhoy, (16) J. J. Cursetji. ((16) Kanji Dwarkadas (17) Karmally Ibrahim, (18) K D Khot (19) K. F Dadachanji, (20) Mahomedally Allabux, (21) M Haveliwalla, (22) N H Sukhia, (23) N V Mandlik, (24) N A F Moos, (25) Meyer Nissim (26) F W Petch, (27) R M. Chinoy, (28) R S Asavale, (29) R. J. Mistry, (30) R S Necklijay, (31) C B Saver (32) S S Batliwalla, (33) A G Viegas, (34) G. L. Winterbotham.

AGAINST.

(1) A H S Khatri (2) Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, (3) Miss B R Lotawalla, (4) B P Desai (5) B G Parelker, (6) B N Motiwalla (7) B N Meisheri, (8) V J Patel, (9) F J Ginwalla (10) H A Lalji, (11) J A Lalji (12) Jamnadas Mehta (13) J V Vora, (14) K K Master (15) K F Nariman, (16) N M Desai, (17) M B Velker, (18) P G Sahasrabudhe, (19) R K Vaidya (20) R A Gole. (21) R M Bhat, (22) R H Gandhi (23) R K Pirbhai, (24) L L Silam, (25) S. C. Thakkar, (26) V A Desai, (27) Vithaldas D Govindji.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas then moved:—

"That the Corporation Resolution No. 6652, dated the 15 October 1923, (noted below) be rescinded:—

"That agreeably to the resolution of the public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, held in the Town Hall, on the 11th September, 1923, this Corporation is of opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any part of the world.'"

He said he was a supporter of the Town Hall resolution, but many things had occurred since then which should induce them to cancel that resolution. The Labour Government had kept their promises to Russia, Germany and other countries and they would do the same thing with India. He also quoted Mahatma Gandhi in his support, although he did claim to be his follower.

Mr. H. J. Davis seconded.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand opposed the resolution, as nothing had happened during the last eight months to induce them to cancel the resolution. The Kenya wrong was not removed, and the political millenium had not come since the Labour Government had come into power. Even Mr. Sethna and gentlemen like him had supported the resolution, and he did not think that Mr. Sethna had changed his mind since then. Mr. Kanji had followed the Mahatma in one respect, but why had not he followed him in other respects? He did not think the resolution had been given sufficient trial in the last eight months, and it was premature to move such a resolution now. He did not think that India had progressed even a step forward since the resolution was passed, and he opposed the present resolution.

MRS. HODGKINSON AGAIN.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said the movet had quoted a most potent argument in favour of his resolution and that was the view of Mr. Gandhi, and she expected it to have much weight with the Nationalist side of the House, at least the wearers of Khadar caps.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said when the resolution was passed there was great stir in England and questions were asked even in Parliament, and they must wait for five years to see the result of the resolution. He wanted to know whether Mr. Kanji was inspired to move the resolution by his friends in England or in Bombay. If the Municipal Commissioner had any great difficulty in acting up to the resolution he would come to them and tell them about it, but he had not yet done so. Mr. Kanji said that they must rely on the Labour Party, but what was the use of relying on other parties without relying on themselves? Indians must stand on their own feet first, and they must take care of themselves. Japan had already resolved to boycott American goods and if our grievances were not remedied then they should go to foreign markets for their requirements. Messrs. Tairsee and Jamnadas had tried their best to follow the wishes of the Corporation in respect of the resolution, but the Commissioner had always defied them, because he had at his back the majority of the Standing Committee.

AN INSPIRED MOVE?

Mr. K. F. Nariman (who was received with titter by the supporters of the resolution) said he was not surprised that the resolution had not come from an Indian member ('shame'). He agreed that it was a matter of shame that a member who claimed to be a representative of one of the most important wards in the city should have brought this resolution forward. When the House consisted of so many nominated members and Government officials, none of them had moved the resolution, and it was left to Mr. Kanji an elected member of the Fort Ward to bring this resolution forward. Mr. Mohanlal had asked whence the inspiration? Was it from the sweet home of his friends or from his own home? He himself was inclined to support the former theory. He asked the mover whether anything had changed since the resolution was passed eight months ago. Even men like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir C. Setalvad and Mr. P.C. Sethna had supported the resolution and the former had said that it was better to go out of the British Empire. That Town Hall meeting was not composed of Extremists or N.C.O.'s Circumstances had changed for the worse since the resolution was passed. That very day he had read in the columns of "The Times" a letter that Indians did not care for the sufferings of their countrymen abroad, and yet that resolution was brought into the Corporation! He asked whether anything had changed now. At that very moment their countrymen were being put into jail in Kenya, and here a miniature citizen had come forward to bring that resolution before the Corporation. It was the duty of every patriotic citizen to adhere to their old resolution. It was said that Mr. MacDonald had redeemed the pledges given to other countries and, therefore they should pass the resolution. The Labour Cabinet had not redeemed the pledges given to this country, and their grievances had not been redressed, and they should not pass that resolution. Indians had protested, sent petitions and deputations and they had not been heeded, and the only course left to them was to pass that resolution. Only that kind of agitation had produced any result in England. The Kenya grievance had not been removed, and it would never be removed so long as they had citizens like Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas. He appealed to members—it was no use appealing to Mr. Kanji—not to vote in favour of the resolution. Mahatma Gandhi was always against boycott, and they had passed the resolution knowing fully well his views. It was no wonder, therefore, that the Mahatma was now opposed to it. He would not appeal to men like Mr. V. A. Dabholker or Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, because they had already made up their minds before coming to the Corporation, but to others to consider well before they voted in favour of the resolution.

NO NEED OF RESCINDING.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposing the proposition asked what had happened since the passing of the resolution that they should now cancel it. The intensity of public feeling was still there. Mr. Kanji had given two reasons; one was that the Labour Party had come into power and there was a change of heart, and the second was that the resolution was not capable of being put into force. So far as this question was concerned there had been no change of heart in the Labour Party. He fully believed that a resolution of this character was capable of being put into effect. Every article imported from U. K. was made in France, Germany, America and even Japan, as they would and if they studied the industrial conditions in those countries. Even about spare parts of the machinery now being used, he quite believed that with a little manipulation they could use parts made in other countries for the present machinery. The main idea of the original resolution was to bring home to the people of England the intense feelings and resentment which this country had felt in this and other matters. Our protests, constitutional and otherwise, had been unheeded by the Government, and they had no other recourse left but to pass such a resolution. The time might come when the Labour Party might adopt a different attitude, and then they could reconsider the whole position. He thought they should postpone consideration of the resolution in the meantime, and he moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed *sine die*.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia seconded, and said the time had not yet come to go back on their old resolution. The Colonial Committee was considering the matter in consultation with the Cabinet, and they could act after the decision was made out, but not till then.

MEAGRE SUPPORT FOR RESOLUTION.

The resolution was then put to vote and 10 voted in its favour and 44 against. A poll was demanded by Mrs. Hodgkinson, and others, and the result was that 43 voted against and 23 for. The following voted in favour of the resolution:—

(1) A.R. Dimtimker, (2) A.K. Pai, (3) H.G. Davis, (4) Cosmos Fernandez, (5) D. Healy, (6) A.F Henriques, (7) Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, (8) H.M. Chowna, (9) I. S. Haji, (10) Kanji Dwarkadas, (11) Kurmally Ibrahim, (12) K.D. Khoh, (13) Mahomed Hajibhoy, (14) M.A. Dabholker, (15) M. I. Curtay, (16) N.H.E. Sukhia, (17) Meyer Nissim, (18) F.W. Petch, (19) R.S. Necklejay, (20) C.R. Sayer, (21) V.A. Dabholker, (22) G.L. Winterbotham.

The Corporation then adjourned till 5-40 p.m. to-day.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Aryan Excelsior League Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., delivered a public lecture on the Children Protection Bill. He traced the history of the Bill and explained to the audience the important clauses of the Bill and criticised them where they seemed to him to be defective.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

A MEMBER OF KHADDAR BOARD ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, June 19.

The Travancore Police arrested yesterday at Vaikom Mr. A. K. Bhasker on Quilon on certain alleged charges of swindling some commercial firms and defrauding them. He was known as a member of the All-India Khaddar Board and had lately come from northern India. The arrest was made under instructions from the British Police.

PROTECTION TO CEMENT AND PAPER INDUSTRIES.

TARIFF BOARD COLLECTS MATERIAL FOR EXAMINATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The Tariff Board has been busy collecting material to examine the question of protection to the cement and paper industries. Applications in each case have been submitted by five firms. The Board issued a questionnaire some time ago and expects shortly to summon witnesses representing these firms for oral examination. This will be followed about a month later by personal visit by the Board to study the conditions of the industries on the spot. Representations on behalf of other interests and industries affected by the proposal for protection and the point of view of the consumer would be recorded. The Board hopes after that to prepare and expedite its report.

KIRKEE RACES POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 19.

The Kirkee races fixed for this afternoon had to be postponed on account of the weather and will take place on Saturday and Tuesday next.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The activity of the main branches of the monsoon is still practically restricted to coastal districts. The two depressions in North-West India are much less marked to-day. They caused temporary extension of monsoon into South-East Punjab and locally heavy rain in Gujarat.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, South Burma, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, East Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Kyaukpyu and Bassein four; Akyab, Sittchar and Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar eight; Chittagong five; Narayanganj, Barisal and Noakhali two; Khulna three; Rajkot five; Surat two; Pendra three quarters; Bombay one, Ratnagiri seven; Marmagao two; Karwar four; Mangalore, and Belgaum one; and Mercara three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujarat and South east Punjab.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Imperial Bank rate of interest was lowered this morning to six per cent.

Jutes in sympathy with Hessian and profit taking rates of shares generally weakened and there were not many buyers in evidence. Holders however were not shewing any disposition to unload and the undertone may be said to be steady. In coals Borrea was lower with Union unaltered. Damagurria and Singaran A and B shares continued to advance. Lakurka also shewed an improvement. The teas hardly exhibited any change with a moderate business passing. The tone however remains steady. Buyers of Doolahat had to pay Rs four over the last quotation to attain their requirements. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel was weaker, also Midnapore Zemindary which receded to Rs. 104. One lot of B.I. Corporation ordinary was done at Rs. 4/10. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/8, 6 per cent bonds 1930 104.

Banks:—Allahabad pref. 88.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 22.

Jutes:—Albion 43/8, Alliance 45/8, Auckland ord. 203, Clive 35, Craig 6/8 Dalhousie 376, Empire 53/8, Fort William 231/8, Gouripore pref. 97, Howrah 41, Hukumchand ord. 10fi4, Kamarhatty 533, Kankinarrah 419/8, Lansdowne 281/8, Naihati 280, National 270, Northbrook 52, Orient 192, Reliance 54, Union 493/8, Waverley 8.

Coals:—Bengal 650, Borrea 16/4, Damagurria 16/4, Gopalichuck 19/10, Lakurka 17/8, North Damuda 7/8, Raneegunge 50/8, Singoran A 6/8, do. B 7/8, Talcher 7/8, Union 21/14.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 3/11, Bengal Telephone ord. 5/4, Indian Iron and Steel 34/8, B.I. Corporation ord. 4/10, Midnapore Zemindary 104, Murree Brewery 122.

Tea Companies:—Dimakusi 29/8, Doolahat 20, Dufflaghur 12, Hattikhira 22/12, Passimbing 15/4, Sapoi 19/10, Singeli 78, Tezpore 10, Tirrihannah 27/4, Tumsong 16/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five pence.

Official and Personal.

A Madras message of 18th June states:—H. E. Viscount Goschen accompanied by his personal staff left Madras to-night for Coimbatore *en route* to Ootacamund by the Mettupalayam Mail. There was a large gathering of citizens on the platform who cheered His Excellency as the train steamed off.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen accompanied by Mr. Conran Smith, Private Secretary, Major H. A. Hilderbrand, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. Loveluck, Superintendent of the Railway Police, arrived in Madras on the 18th instant at 8.30 a.m. by the Mettupalayam Mail.

THE SERAJGUNJ RESOLUTION.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Serajgunj writing to the papers with reference to the Gopinath Saha resolution says that no copy of the resolution was given to him by the Secretary to the Congress Committee as was usually done and so it was impossible for him to challenge any statement that might be made by the Swarajya Party.

Mr. Chaudhuri next says:—

"As for the text of the resolution my own recollection and that of others of whom I have enquired is that it was more akin to the simpler form in which it was published in the press including the vernacular paper "Sarathi" with which the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who was also custodian of resolutions is intimately connected. I cannot vouch for the correctness or otherwise of the version of the Gopinath Saha resolution as published by Mr. C. R. Das afterwards and I have not been able to make out whether it is a redraft or an interpretation of the original resolution. I can only say that when so many parenthetical phrases are required in Mr. Das's attempt to make any sense out of it in which he has not been very successful the public will not be far wrong if they accepted the original and unvarnished version of it as published in the newspapers as conveying the sense of its supporters. Be that as it may I cannot allow Mr. Das's statement to pass unchallenged that even his own version and interpretation of the resolution represent the views and opinions of all Bengal. The Reception Committee at Serajganj was opposed to any such resolution being put forward at the Conference in any form. Since my return from Serajgunj I have not come across a single individual of any culture and education who has not condemned that resolution and the action of the Conference in this connection in most unequivocal terms. After this I would expect Mr. Das to speak for his own Party and not for all Bengal."

Mr. Chaudhuri also referred to the irregularities perpetrated by the Swarajya Party at the Conference in order to secure a majority of votes and said that he and his Committee had to put up with them with good grace for the sake of preserving peace.

GOPINATH SAHA RESOLUTION

HOW PRESS REPRESENTATIVES ADVANCE COPY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The "Forward" publishes a letter from Mr. Hemanta Kumar Sirar, M.L.C., the Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party who, it was stated, supplied Press representatives at Serajganj the text of the resolution on Gopinath Saha which originally appeared in the newspapers as having been passed by the Conference. Mr. Sirkar denies having made over any resolution to Press representatives generally. He states he gave a report of the "Forward" summary of the resolution before it was discussed by the Subjects Committee. Various amendments were proposed to the resolution in the Committee and as finally passed it was worded exactly as Mr. Das mentioned in his statement.

(Continued from column 6.)

is undoubtedly not taken seriously by the majority of rural supporters of the Party. The menace of Communism that lurks in the South African Labour Party is as yet not fully realised by these rural electors, but any co-operation between these ill-concerting parties will soon show the "back veld" voter that an alliance between them is foredoomed to failure.

The Nationalists have made many promises, but they have hitherto failed to place before the public a definite clear-cut programme of actions. In a light and airy fashion some of their speakers have adumbrated the desirability of a State Bank, of segregation for the Natives, and of dealing with the liquor question, but the allusions have been vague, and it is admitted that within the Party there is a great deal of difference of opinion on these matters. The electors may prefer to give General Smuts another innings to trusting an untried combination with such plenary power.

THE "REUNION" MOVEMENT.

In view of the fact that there is no inherent difference between the South African Party and the Nationalist Party—with the exception of the republican issue, which the latter has agreed to scrap, for the time being—efforts have been made to obtain a *rapprochement* between the two. This has resulted in the "Hereeniging" or "Reunion" movement, which is a resurrection of the attempts made in 1920 to bring about a combination of the two parties. The fear sometimes expressed that this will be solely a reunion on racial lines is, I think, unfounded, for the amalgamation on the one side with the Unionists and on the other with the Labour men has done much to remove the racial danger and to strengthen the purely South African sentiment which is, after all, dominant in both parties.

In the same way the advent to power of the Nationalist Party need not be looked upon as unfortunate. It possesses able men of Cabinet rank, and there is no real reason to fear that it will pursue a policy utterly at variance with the interests of the country. It will certainly not govern in the absurd way in which Nationalist majorities in the provinces have tried to govern, for the public has shown very clearly that it will not tolerate such methods. But a Nationalist victory, although probable, is by no means certain yet, for it is quite likely that the South African Party will be returned to power with a small majority over the combined Opposition. In that case it will be for General Smuts to see that his new Cabinet adheres closely to the democratic principles of his Party, and to make an attempt to deal with the pressing problems of the Union on practical lines, in which case he will be assured of the confidence of the people for several years to come.

"BE OF GOOD CHEER."

GEN. SMUTS' OPTIMISM

STATE OF PARTIES.

LONDON, June 18.

Capetown.—General Smuts' message thanking his Committee runs thus:—

"Be of good cheer. From wider points of view which will shape the national policy our failure, may yet prove a blessing in disguise. My faith in the future remains as strong as ever. Although the immediate outlook of the country is gloomy enough, in that faith we hold of unflinchingly."

Twelve elected members have offered Gen. Smuts their seats. Ministers Reitz and Watt have been elected. The state of the parties this afternoon was:

Ministerialists	37
Labour members	17
Nationalists	27
Independent	1

Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines and Industries is defeated.—Reuter.

LABOUR AND NATIONALIST SWEEP

LATER.

Capetown, June 19.—The State of parties is:—

Ministerialists	40
Labour	18
Nationalists	41
Independent	1

The Nationalist leader Mr. Hertzog has been re-elected at Smithfield by a majority of 1,554. Mr. Mentz, Minister of Defence has been defeated at Zoutpansberg. Sir Thomas Smartt, Minister of Agriculture has been re-elected by a narrow majority at Fort Beaufort. The most notable feature of the election has been the Labour and the Nationalist sweep in Transvaal for example at Losberg, Gen. Botha's old stronghold where Ministerialist Mr. Dreyer lost a seat by a majority of 56.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS JUBILANT.

HERTZOG GOVT. A CERTAINTY.

LONDON, June 19.

The Nationalist-Labourite Pact which overthrew Smuts' Government was formed for election only. It is noteworthy that the Labourites who are predominantly British imposed a condition to which the Nationalists agreed that the latter, if successful, would not raise the question of secession from the Empire during the lifetime of the new Parliament. The Nationalists are Dutch Extremists and avowedly Republican. Their political views are diametrically opposed to those of Labour but the latter probably hold the balance between the Nationalist and South African parties in the new Assembly. General Smuts has lost most of his ablest supporters, the latest being Mr. Burton, the Minister of Finance, who was defeated at Ladysmith.

Cape Town.—A message says that the Hertzog Government is now regarded as a certainty. The whole of the South African press congratulates the victors and hopes everyone will do his best to help the new Government to continue the work of advancement and development of the Union.

Newspapers in London deplore the defeat of General Smuts as of one who is regarded as one of the greatest figures of the Empire but emphasise the local nature of the issues involved. While speculating on the uncertainty of South Africa's political future, they declare that the Labourites will be a useful check on the Republican Nationalists, while the latter are not likely to treat the Labour extremists on the Rand with greater indulgence than the old administration. There is a consensus of opinion that responsibility of office will bring moderation and in South Africa, as elsewhere, there will be benefit from new men and new methods. —Reuter.

S. AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

NATIONALISTS' CHANCES.

The Pretoria correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes to that paper re S. African elections as follows:—

The Smuts Government came into power in 1921, with a majority of 24 over the combined Nationalists and Labour men. In less than four years the majority has dwindled to eight. The last and decisive defeat of the Government at a by-election took place at the beginning of last month, when the constituency of Wakkerstroom in the Transvaal, hitherto loyal to the South African party, rejected that party's candidate, Mr. A. G. Robertson, who up to a few months ago was Administrator of the Transvaal and is personally one of the most popular public men in the Union, in favour of a practically unknown Nationalist candidate. In the circumstances the action of the Government in deciding to test public sentiment by a general election is a tactical move which is as sound as it is courageous.

PROSPECTS OF NATIONALISTS AND LABOUR.

How the public will respond to this chivalrous gesture it is impossible to prognosticate. At present the combination between the Nationalists and the Labour Party has undoubtedly greatly strengthened the former, though it may be questioned whether it has increased the strength of the latter. Any lengthened co-operation, however, between parties so widely dissimilar in their outlook upon public affairs, even on questions of purely fiscal policy, is out of the question. The temporary acquiescence of the Nationalists in the proposal that they should scrap their republican platform

(Continued in column 5.)

EAST AND WEST.

LABOUR DISCONTENT OVER INDIA.

ANTI-TURK REVIVAL.

TOWNSHEND OF KUT.

INDIA AND WEMBLEY.

UNITY AND DOGMA.

LONDON, May 22.

Santi Devi (Mrs. Roy), in the current issue of "The Vanguard", advocates keeping the communist movement distinct from the nationalist movement, yet lending the latter its support. This is exactly what I have always asked,—that all sections of Indian thought should lend each other the necessary co-operation to carry on a campaign for national realisation. But, strangely enough, the article bristles with attacks on someone's (perhaps my own) "fallacies", "seeds of Menshevism", opportunism, and even "plausible liberalism".

Yet, in the same issue appears the copy of a letter to Mr. MacDonald (with which I entirely agree, and to which I will refer in my next article) wherein Mr. M. N. Roy says:—"I hold that India should have an autonomous national government, because without it the normal progress and prosperity of her people in general cannot be attained. From this point of view, *I make common cause with the movement of bourgeois nationalism.*" But is the author quite safe from being put on the index by Mrs. Roy as a plausible liberal or an embryonic Menshevist?

THE ALLEGED INQUIRY.

The so-called Indian Inquiry is now officially described in terms which confirm our first unfavourable impressions. A committee of Government has had the task assigned to it by Government, of reporting to Government what is deficient in Government. It was instructed to direct its attention, "in the first instance" (and we see no channel of further development afforded), to the legal and constitutional potentialities of the existing Act, as distinct from questions of policy. In less lovely verbiage, it has been restricted to the suggesting of an acceptable series of patches for an imperfect machine.

Many people, blessed with more optimism than myself, expected from a Labour Government in England that an Inquiry would have emanated from the Imperial Government, if not into the behaviour of the Government of India, at least regarding necessary and urgent changes both of policy and of legislation. To these good folk it is a terrible shock to find a Government which professes to be at once Democratic and Imperial, permitting the Government of India to limit the scope of an inquiry to administrative imperfections and to remedies within the "structure, policy, and purpose of the Act".

PROGRESS AND REACTION.

It must not, however, be thought that the Imperial Government will be able indefinitely to obstruct the movement for a new structure, a further development of policy, and a more popular purpose. There is already a growing movement in the Labour Party, which is producing (at least in language) a slight change in the Ministerial tone.

And at this very moment, in Commander Lampson's magazine "The Empire Review", appears an article by an Indian, entitled "Is India Fit for Home Rule?" It is featured by a cover-notice:—"The Truth about India—at Last." As you can guess, the "truth" is that India is unfit to govern itself. Kaikhushru Jamshedji Dastur absolutely revels in the unfitness of his fellow countrymen, and the marvellous virtues and blessings of England's rule. "What has she not done?" asks the writer. Ah, what? Has she not produced the phenomenon of a Dastur?

THE NATIVE STATES.

Mr. Geo. Lansbury M.P. hopes to see an "Imperialist Empire" transformed into a Commonwealth of Free Peoples by the creation of a federal spirit. He applies the same idea to the future Government of India. He says: "I do not claim to be an authority on this subject, but it seems to me that whenever the people of India win 'Dominion Status', they will find themselves compelled to adopt a constitution similar in many respects to that in vogue in the United States of America. Within which various forms of Government will be possible in order that the States now ruled by the Indian princes may form an integral part of the Dominion.

PIG-IRON SENT TO THE TEES.

The first instance of pig-iron being sent from India to Middlesbrough, the home of the English industry, has just occurred. The Anderston Foundry Company have just received one hundred tons of Indian pig-iron to be made into railway "chairs" and returned to Calcutta.

CARGOES OF BONES.

In April there was the horribly ridiculous, though "would-be blood-curdling", concoction about *Cargoes of Bones*. This tale was even worse than the German Corpse-Factory fairy tale. I do not know whether it appeared elsewhere, but it caught my eye in a Labour journal. Imagine our good friend, which got a Constantinople representative to investigate the truth of one of the Anatolian Agency's reports, "falling" for a gross, monstrous and palpable Athens fake! I always feel it my duty to help Labour's spokesmen to get hold of real facts. Therefore I sent in a word of criticism and denial to the journal. But first I had better tell you what the blood-curdler was all about.

THE LIE FACTORY AT WORK.

"Profits Sought from Recent Asia-Minor Massacres.—A Dutch steamer, is passing through Greek waters with a cargo of 1,000 sacks of human bones, described as manure. Other ships are *believed* to be following with cargoes provided by the recent Asia-Minor massacres."

Thus ran the Athens "all-wool and a yard wide" lie. The editor did not instruct a representative to investigate it in Turkey. It printed it with the "Cargoes of Bones" heading, and the sub-title: "Profits Sought from Recent Asia-Minor Massacres."

I ventured to indicate certain evidences of crude falsity. The only recent massacres in Asia Minor were those committed by the Greeks upon the Turkish civilian population. I ask if the bones of Turkish martyrs would be allowed to go out of Turkey? The implication, however, was of course that these were the bones of Greek victims. Still worse; how could even the credulous believe that the "artful and designing Turks" would be so imbecile as to parade the evidence of its anti-Greek crimes in Greek waters.

And what do you think I got for my pains? A private reply regretting that the Bones canard had been accepted, but suggesting that "the least said, the romest mended!"

So another legend circulates "unanswered" down the stream of Time. The most sardonic feature of it all is the revival of the lie factory, at the very time when vigorous efforts are being made to carry out a pacific co-operation between Athens and Angora. This is just the sort of thing—provocative, independent propaganda—that characterised the French and German armament circles before the Great War. Is Athens powerless to close the factory?

THE TERRIBLE TURK.

In a clever article by Mr. Harold Spender in the "Daily Telegraph" of May 19, we find one or two of the old type of lurid indictments of the Turks. They come as a depressing feature in an otherwise fair and intelligent statement. "Must the man omit a truth, then", I shall be asked, "if it does not please you?" I enter my protest entirely on the ground that the writer does not trouble to verify an isolated statement, but rather builds up a general indictment upon it.

Visiting an elderly "Greek refugee" (repatriated under the Exchange Commission) at Salonika he asks where are his sons? "They were killed by the Turks at Trebizonde". "How old were they?" "One was 10 and the other 12." "But why kill them?" "Because they would have grown up to be soldiers." Mr. Harold Spender, from this convincing evidence, draws his own general conclusion: "The Turks take no risks!" There is of course no risk of the elderly Greek lying. There is no chance that the children were 17 and 18, and detained because of military age. What we are luckily told is that the Greek was accompanied by his daughters, 10 and 16 years of age. It is at least something to be grateful for that the Turks did not imprison them in Turkish harems,—the Greek could without possible answer, have declared that those of 10 and 16 were released but two pearls of the Orient aged 18 were violated and bowstrung. Even a Greek misses his opportunities sometimes.

WHY WOMEN ARE PALLID.

In describing some of the Turkish emigrants, proceeding to Asia Minor under the exchange arrangements, Mr. Spender describes the women. "You could see the Turkish women as they are,—pale and pasty-faced, strangely unattractive, as indeed could only be expected after lives of lost sunshine and air. As we approached they huddled up and thrust their veils across their faces, but not before they had let us see them, poor things for what they really are."

To those who do not understand the "sunshine and air" wheeze, I may say this means the "life in the harem." That which never yet deprived anyone of sun or air, is the cause of Turkish *peasants and wives of peasants* being pale, pasty-faced and unattractive. Not the "long trek from some hundreds of miles up the country" to the hill camp outside Salonika. Not the tearing-up of old homes, and the fears of the future in "some vague distant imaginary village", where "the native Turks of Asia Minor are not too friendly to them." Not the burden and anxiety of sick children and of the "masses of filthy old clothes" "furniture, birds, toys," etc.

THE CALL OF TURKEY.

For all that the article is well-written. The sympathy it expresses not only *for* but *with* the Greeks no one will grudge. As to the departing Turks, any sympathy for them is tempered by a reflection that "It is still too often the custom of the Turks—*they cannot help it!*—to strip the Christians of their possessions before they start." Can one be surprised that such profound antagonism to Turks has led the Turkish authorities to reject Christian help? They "will not allow the All-British Appeal to help in the feeding of their children, although that body has offered to do so. That work has to be done by the Red Crescent." The Turks evidently think that charity from a source which speaks evil of them would choke the recipients.

A few hours later the writer went over a ship built for 1,000 but carrying 5,000 departing Turks, out of the 350,000 from Western Macedonia. He asked a splendid exile, in the prime of life if he wished to go. "Yes" he replied simply. "Why?" "Because Turkey calls me!"

"THE DELIGHTFUL TURK."

Under the above heading the sarcastic and delightful "Beachcomber" of "The Daily Express" in his contribution of May 15 gave us a revised version of last year's joke about the elections to the Grand National Assembly. Last year the names of the Kemalist candidates were printed on the ballot papers and all others had to be written-in. In "Beachcomber's" improved rendering a peasant asks where he can vote. "Go to the mosque". In front thereof is a big placard: "Vote for Mustapha Kemal." A man at a table gives him a paper with "Mustapha Kemal" on it. On asking what he is to do with it, this extraordinarily docile Turk is told to put it in the ballot box, where again appears the monotonous and apparently superfluous placard "Vote for M. K." So he drops it in, and "Beachcomber" pockets his easily earned shillings for the true and edifying tale. You mustn't ask how an entire Assembly was appointed by means of ballot papers inscribed "Mustapha Kemal." You are simply told that if a voter wanted to vote for other candidates his name and address were taken!

VEXATIOUS TREATMENT BY TURKS.

A message from Brindisi, published in London on Saturday, declares that a group of European work people—including Britishers—have arrived at Brindisi from Smyrna. They were "forced to leave Smyrna, where (they allege) they had been refused work and had been vexatiously treated by the Turks."

All sorts of stories find a ready audience in England, and a sort of mechanical indignation against Turkish politics and institutions greets every tale as a proof of outrage and oppression. Few people stop to consider that if a batch of Turks were to come to the Port of London to work ashore, they would be detained, examined, and not only refused work but deported under the Alien Immigration Act. We can imagine them reporting in the Turkish Press something like this:—

"A batch of Turkish workmen have returned to Smyrna, alleging that they were forced to leave London, where they have been vexatiously treated by the English and have been refused work."

TOWNSHEND, SOLDIER AND POLITICIAN.

Major-General Sir Charles Townshend "the hero of Kut" is dead. The British authorities treated him very scurvily, and he was a disappointed man when he entered politics. Here he was out of his element and out of touch. As some vague idea of redeeming in Parliament what he had lost outside was in his mind, he took at the start no embittering partisan stand, but, after a short term as an Independent, joined the Conservatives and supported their policy,—which alienated many who had championed and defended him. He did not stand again at th last Elections, and was doubtless then already suffering from the disease, cancer, which carried him off.

It will be remembered that he was remarkably well-treated in captivity; and, despite a refusal to give parole, was accorded such liberty that he was able to visit and plan with dissident members of the Ottoman Government proposals for an armistice. This negotiation, which brought to an "end" hostilities in the field, showered calamities on Turkey in the guise of peace. It is only fair to the dead general to say that he resented and opposed this interpretation of the armistice he had plotted to obtain. We cannot deny a meed of pity to the soldier and politician, frustrated and disappointed in both spheres of action.

TURKEY IN LONDON.

His Excellency Youssouf Kemal Bey, the Turkish Diplomatic representative in London, left England on Saturday for Angora, having announced his resignation at the beginning of the week. Madame Kemal Bey preceded him, and London loses not only a valuable diplomatist but an amicable and charming family. Youssouf Kemal's resignation arose solely from his desire to retain his seat in the Assembly, according to the present terms of membership of that body. Hikmet Bey, previously Councillor of the Legation is now Charge d'Affaires.

WEMBLEY.

The Commissioner of the Indian Section of Wembley Exhibition, Dewan Bahadur T. Vijayaghavacharya, announced that his aim was to interest the British public, and not merely British merchants, in Indian crafts and in India. I wonder if he considers he has done so. It is a fascinating and skilful show that has been got together with unlimited resources and official facilities of every sort. But I very much fear the British people is as ignorant, disrespectful unfriendly, contemptuous and suspicious of India as it was before the Exhibition opened. It is not surprising to learn that good business has already been done with English buyers but that is a totally different proposition. There is no question of colour, and no question of respect or disrespect, when, it is a matter of turning-over money.

The Exhibition seems to be accumulating a fine collection of critics. To start with, despite the withdrawal of opposition to the recent increase of the Government grant, it must not be supposed that the opponents are satisfied. The vast increase of the proportion of Government guarantee (a ratio of 6 to 17, instead of 1 to 5 as originally arranged) is naturally subjected to a good deal of criticism. The wages and conditions of labour of the employees in the Exhibition are also coming in for fierce comment. A Committee promised by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department started to meet a week ago to consider these conditions. All sorts of complaints, even regarding the sanitary arrangements and general comfort of the women employees, are advanced. The waitresses employed by the caterers are the subject of quite a campaign, the Secretary of the Workers' Union going so far as to describe Wembley as "a sweating exhibition." The Duke of Devonshire, chairman of the Executive of the exhibition, however, repudiates the idea that anyone connected with the administration is profiteering. If it makes no profits but falls back upon its guarantees, it will, obviously, not profiteer; but it may still pay bad wages. This, however, I do not say is the case. It appears that most of the hands engaged in the running, as distinct from the building, of the exhibition are employed by the concessionaires, and not by the exhibition authorities.

The attendances at the Exhibition still remain much smaller than official hopes and predictions indicated. It is declared, with some truth, that the variable weather has been partly responsible. There is reason to believe, on the other hand, that many people fight shy of the place on the grounds of the high charges prevailing inside the exhibition. Further, no charge, high or low ought to be made for sitting down. The seating, however, has apparently been let out to another of the inevitable concessionaires, and a charge of "two pence per person for so long" is made to unfortunate families of poor people who can ill afford such a tax.

DELHI CIRCUIT COURT AND PUNJAB CHAMBER'S OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 18.

Replying to a reference made by the District Judge of Delhi in regard to the proposed location of a circuit court in Delhi for the hearing of appeals in commercial cases, Mr. P. Mukerjee, Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce while welcoming the proposal observes, that in the opinion of his committee, it would be necessary to arrange for appeals from Delhi for the disposal by the circuit court, to be filed in Delhi, if the commercial community of Delhi were to be benefited by the establishment of such a court. For if litigants have to go to Lahore to file appeals which might later be heard in Delhi they would either have to engage two counsels (one in Lahore to file an appeal and arrange, another in Delhi to conduct the appeal) or to engage one counsel either in Delhi or in Lahore (to look after the preliminary work at Lahore as well as to conduct an appeal in Delhi) and thus incur additional costs. Such a procedure the Committee considers besides being cumbrous would be very expensive to litigants.

In the event of the number of appeals to be heard by the Circuit Court is sufficient to warrant the appointment of a whole-time Registrar at Delhi that appointment, the Punjab Chamber thinks, might be arranged. Concluding, the Chairman trusts that the Circuit Court would be able to appoint dates for preliminary or *kutcha* hearings at Delhi in accordance with the practice of the High Court. This would be possible only, if the Circuit Court arranges its sittings at Delhi periodically at short intervals. The attainment in full of the wishes of the High Court to save the trouble and expense incurred by residents of Delhi to obtain hearings of their appeals would be possible only when appeals from Delhi, civil as well as criminal, are heard by the Circuit Court at Delhi.

KHILAFAT WORKERS ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 18.

Mr. Lincoln, Additional Magistrate, Delhi, passed orders in the defamation case filed some six months ago by one Hafizuddin against Maulana Mazharuddin and Maulana Arif Hasuri, Secretaries, and Mr. Ishtiaq Husain, Honorary Worker, Local Khilafat Committee, arising out of the annual selection of office-bearers. The trying Magistrate allowed the parties several opportunities to settle the case out of Court. The accused did not oppose arbitration, but the complainant did not accept the arbitrator's award. After closing the complainant's evidence the Magistrate heard arguments and discharged all the three accused.

LAHORE MUSLIMS COMMEND MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 18.

The Mussalmans of Lahore assembled in a public meeting passed a resolution commending the recent article of Mahatma Gandhi on the Hindu-Muslim tension published in the "Young India" characterising it as outspoken and written from the sincerest of motives. Some Arya Samajists present at the meeting objected to the resolution.

Lala Chiranji Lal, a prominent Arya Samajist journalist of Lahore, has written an Urdu pamphlet entitled "Muhammad Ali Ki Shuddhi" inviting Maulana Muhammad Ali to embrace the Vedic Religion and become a Hindu. The pamphlet is a reply to Khwaja Hasan Nizami of Delhi who wrote a similar book inviting Mr. Gandhi to embrace Islam. —A.P.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND KENYA INDIANS.

MR. DESAI CONGRATULATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Mahatma Gandhi has cabled to the Indian Congress, Nairobi, Kenya, congratulating Mr. M. A. Desai on his imprisonment and urging the carrying on of the struggle unflinchingly.

KENYA INDIANS AND INDIA'S DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Addressing the local Journalists' Association on his East African tour Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi said that the Indians in East Africa did not receive as much attention from their countrymen here, as they should in view of the ruination that faced them. The Moderates were silent after having made strong speeches on the Kenya decision, and Mahatma Gandhi, though sympathetic, was unable to spare workers to be sent abroad. The Indian press was eager to ventilate the grievances of the Indians overseas, but what they require was workers to take up their cause.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

TEMPLE SERVANTS' LATEST MOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 19.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has requested Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to visit Travancore at an early date and interview His Highness the Maharajah, with a view to discuss the situation at Vaikom and arrive at some satisfactory settlement. Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker who is now undergoing his sentence at Trukutty will be released on Saturday next, and the local citizens are arranging a grand reception in his honour he has given up his intention to proceed to Ahmedabad for the A. I. C. C. meeting and will continue to lead the campaign at Vaikom. Mr. Ramanathan, the captain of the volunteers has returned to Mayavaram, owing to a domestic calamity and the Untouchability Committee is now considering the question of selecting a suitable successor. In connection with the prohibition by the Devasom authorities of Mrs. Ramaswami Naicker from entering the inner shrine at Vaikom, one Devasom official visited the *Asram* and told the office-bearers that Mrs. Naicker had committed a grievous error in entering the temple, as she belonged to a caste which had not yet been granted the right of temple entry. This statement is quite unwarranted as her community is, and has been, enjoying the right already all over southern India. A public meeting of the citizens of Pallithottam near Quilon has passed resolutions supporting the movement and congratulating the Satyagrahis on their firm stand. As I am wiring news comes from Vaikom of temple servants having refused meals for the Brahmin khaddar propogandist at the temple, as he was wearing khaddar. It is reported that they told him that Congressmen would not be given food and had him removed from the premises.

TARKESHWAR.

SWAMI BRAHMANANDA ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Forty-one arrests were made to-day at Tarakeswar. One batch of volunteers included Swami Brahmananda Bharati who went along with a batch of 20 Satyagrahis who proceeded to the Mahant's place to court arrest.

The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore sentenced 12 volunteers to two months' simple imprisonment for trespass into the Mahant's palace.

NEW MUSLIM SCHOOL AT MADRAS.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN'S REMARKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 18.

H. E. Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, performed this evening the opening ceremony of the Muslim High School in Madras. In the course of his reply to the address presented to him at the function, His Excellency said: "In undertaking to continue your school in spite of difficulties and in face of financial stringency, you have done good service to your country at a time when India stands most in need of sober, prudent and loyal men to help her forward on the path of progress on which I, for one, believe she is most surely advancing. I sincerely hope that the foundations of this school may synchronise with the growth of widespread spirit of unity and concord by which alone the ideal of good government and material and moral welfare can be attained and which now, more than ever, is needed in this country of India.

"I would ask you, to let the occasion of this pleasing ceremony inspire us all henceforth to work together with that sympathy and mutual goodwill which are so essential if great results are to be achieved. May I, then, take you into my confidence and suggest to you, as one anxious for your future progress and happiness, that in view of recent happenings, you should realise that so far as you are concerned, the centre of gravity has shifted, if it was ever elsewhere than here, that your hopes and aspirations lie, not in other lands but in your own great country, and that, you should, from hence forth, devote your energies, your purses and enthusiasm in a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the future progress of this Presidency of Madras and of India as a whole."

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

PROTEST FROM SINDH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 17.

A meeting of the citizens was held last night when a resolution was adopted calling upon the Municipality to exempt from operation of the Compulsory Vaccination Act those who have conscientious objection to vaccination. The president pointed out that this was the first time that the citizens had been jailed for refusing to get the children vaccinated. In England the law allowed liberty of conscience and they too must have it. Liberty of conscience was the birthright of every human being and the recent convictions were an assault on their religious liberty. They could not see their rights thus trampled upon and must fight the question of compulsory vaccination.

MALABAR NOTES.

A COLLECTOR'S SERMON ON TITLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, June 12.

At a darbar held at Palghat on the King's birthday, Mr. J. H. Thorne, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, delivered the following sermon on titles:—"A fashion had arisen of belittling the grant of honours and titles. They were told in some quarters that it was a sign of servile mentality for the subjects of His Majesty in India to show appreciation of honours conferred and that the system was one which sapped the independence of the Indian people and prevented the development of a national spirit. The theory was founded on a confusion of thought. Those who advocated the boycott of the Royal visits of the Duke of Connaught and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales were loud in proclaiming their loyalty to the person of the King-Emperor, but considered a demonstration of aloofness and what appeared to most as downright incivility was necessary to mark their disapproval of the doings of His Majesty's advisers and administrative officers. Similarly people proposed to despise the system of awarding honours, because they pretended to believe that the system was exploited by those in whose hands the government of Great Britain and India lay for the breaking down of the independence and nationalist spirit of this great country. That was not the place for an exposition of the nature of true independence and true nationalism nor was he the man to make that exposition. But he wished to say that the King-Emperor could deal with them only in certain ways. He could not come to meet them personally to redress grievances himself, to tell them his own wishes and to learn their wishes from their own mouths and their characters from their own conduct. He dealt with them through the machinery of Government, his Secretary of State, his Viceroy and the whole hierarchy of the administration. How could they show their loyalty except by their attitude towards his servants, who did his will? What could be more futile than to profess unswerving loyalty to His Majesty and at the same time to obstruct his administration, to insult his representatives and jibe at the honours deserving of his subjects."

PRISONER.

A case that has created some sensation is now pending disposal before the Divisional first class Magistrate of Calicut, which His Majesty bestowed on the most populous [illegible] in connection with

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A prisoner named Kunju, while the accused are Mr. Amitha Rao, Jailor, Sub-Jail, Calicut, and a warder attached to it. The case for the prosecution is that the complainant had reported to the Superintendent of the jail the assault of a Moplah prisoner by a Head warder and that on the date of release of the complainant, the accused warder produced him before the jailor, who seized him by his long beard, threw him down the floor of the office room and kicked him. When complainant got up, the jailor asked him why he had given evidence against the Head warder to the Superintendent, pulled his beard right and left and caused him bleeding injuries. In the act of pulling, some hair came off. The Superintendent of the jail was a witness for the prosecution. The case will come up for further hearing tomorrow.

MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN AIRMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 18.

The latest report received by the American Consul with regard to the American aeroplanes, is that they left Saigon for Bangkok this morning and should arrive there at noon. A Wireless message to the "Preble" last night said that 600 gallons of gasoline was required at Kalgaak Island, Bentinck Sound, which will be made a temporary landing place. The present plans are for the planes to proceed to Rangoon from this temporary base. The "Preble" left this afternoon for Kalgaak Island with gasoline and oil for th planes. The "Sicard" is also proceeding to Kalgaak Island.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 18.

Arrangements for holding a meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee here next week are in progress. The Delhi Provincial Khilafat Committee announces that they have made arrangements at Kachcha Bagh, Bara Hindu Rao, for the members to stay and that volunteers will meet the members at the station.

IDEALS OF CIVILISATION.

MRS. NAIDU'S ELOQUENT SPEECH.

RHODESIA INDIANS' WELCOME.

PREMIER AND MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

O! East is East and West is West
And never the twain shall meet
Till Earth and Sky stand presently
At God's great Judgment Seat.

Kipling in his Ballad of "East and West," of course, only gave rein to poetic license when he wrote the foregoing in order to emphasise the conclusion he worked out:

But there is neither East nor West.
Border nor breed nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face
Though they come from the ends of the earth.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidoo is essentially a strong pillar of the temple of brotherhood and drawn—many perhaps out of a sense of curiosity—together to listen to her eloquent plea were diverse peoples—from East and West—at the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon. The building was crowded, there being present a large attendance of Europeans in addition to a large gathering of members of the Indian community. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. W. Smith) presided, with Mrs. Naidoo on his right, and among those present on the stage were the Honourable the Premier, Lady Coghlan and Miss Coghlan, the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Bagshawe, Mr. Holloway (Postmaster-General), Mr. Godfrey King and Major J. E. Nicholls, together with members of the Committee of the Rhodesia British Indian Association.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

The Mayor in opening the proceedings welcomed Mrs. Naidoo, remarking that she had been travelling in the Union of South Africa, and had left the best part of her tour in the country till the last. He extended a Rhodesian welcome to Mrs. Naidoo—such a welcome meant everything that was warm. (Applause). They had heard much of their distinguished visitor and they were all pleased to have the opportunity of making a more personal acquaintance with her. In regard to the conditions under which the Indian population of Southern Rhodesia lived, the Mayor remarked that he felt perfectly certain—and the Indian community would support him—that that community had learned to appreciate one of the advantages of living under the British Flag. (Applause). That advantage was liberty, and he did not think the Indian community had any reason to complain of the manner in which they had been treated either by the local government or by the Legislature of the country. (Applause). Whatever they had required, or desired or deserved to have—so long as the requirement was reasonable—had been given to them. (Applause). He trusted Mrs. Naidoo would leave Rhodesia with happy recollections of her stay among the Rhodesians and more especially did he wish that she would carry away with her happy recollections of her stay in the capital of the country, short as it might be. (Applause).

THE PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

The Hon. Sir Charles Coghlan, the Premier, who was received with applause, said it gave him great pleasure to be present that afternoon to add to their welcome to their very distinguished visitor. As the Premier of Southern Rhodesia perhaps he could speak on behalf of a more extended public than the Mayor could. The one message that he thought all would agree with him in that they could give to Mrs. Naidoo was this: that in this part of the world the freedom exemplified by the British Flag was recorded as fully to their Indian fellow-subjects as to any other class of the community. (Applause).

"We stand," proceeded the Premier, "by Mr. Rhodes's great dictum of equal rights for all civilised people in this part of the world, and long may that be our watchword. (Applause). I sincerely trust when Mrs. Naidoo leaves this Colony she will be able to take away with her the impression that our Indian fellow-subjects have no cause whatever for complaint. (Applause). And that she will be able to go back to her people in India and report that in this part of the world we are as solicitous for the freedom and care of our Indian fellow-subjects as we are solicitious for the welfare of any other class of the community. There are differences, of course. It would be extraordinary if there were not, but these differences do not touch the inherent rights of citizens in a freedom-loving British community. (Applause). "I do not intend to keep you long," continued the Premier, "as other speakers have to follow me. I shall, therefore, conclude by extending on behalf of the public of Rhodesia a hearty welcome to Mrs. Naidoo together with an expression of the hope that her visit among us will be a pleasant one, and that when she goes away she will carry a good impression of all classes of British citizens here, and a message of goodwill from us all towards the great Empire of which she is the representative at the present moment." (Applause).

BRITISH INDIANS' ADDRESS.

The following address of welcome from the members of the Rhodesian British Indian Association was read by Mr. V. B. Nagrani, in the absence of Mr. V. Atmasing:—

TO SHRIMATI SAROJINI DEVI.

To our Reverend Dear Sister,—On behalf of your Indian brethren residing in Rhodesia, we, the members of the Rhodesian British Indian Association including all its divisions, extend to you a very warm and hearty welcome upon this your first visit to our adopted country. We have also heard much regarding your excellent work on behalf of distressed brethren in other parts of the Empire, and South Africa in particular.

May your efforts meet with success.

We wish you to know that your brethren in this part of the country are very grateful to you for the interest you have taken in them for which please accept their gratitude in the same spirit in which they offer it.

We are sure you will be pleased to know that there are about 1,300 of your Indian brethren in Southern Rhodesia, many of whom were resident here long before its occupation. You will also be happy to know that your brethren have shared the varying fortunes of this country, and have done their best to assist the Government when crisis and danger have arisen. Some of them fought for the Government in the Matabele War, Mashonaland Rebellion, and also rendered service in the Great War, both in men and money.

Permit us to say that your presence amongst us at this moment is both unique and auspicious; unique in that none of our worthy Indian leaders have previously visited us ere this: auspicious because you have appeared amidst us like an angel to give us your helping hand when we so much need it.

In conclusion, we trust you will enjoy your visit to Rhodesia, and we pray God that you may long be spared to continue your distinguished career in assisting your Indian brethren at Home and abroad in the time of their need.

A second address of welcome from the Salisbury Indian Sporting Community was next read, and the Mayor, at the request of the secretary, afterwards decorated Mrs. Naidoo with a garland of beautiful flowers.

The Rev. J. A. Rogers (Johannesburg) also briefly addressed the meeting, and paid a high tribute to the inspiring messages and the personality of Mrs. Naidoo. He added that Mrs. Naidoo's work in the Union of South Africa had been a tremendous success not only from the point of view of the Indian community, but also from the point of view of the larger interests of the British Empire. (Applause).

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidoo was accorded a cordial and enthusiastic ovation on rising to speak. She said: I feel to-day that I would like to be adopted as a Rhodesian, but I am not giving myself a fair chance to be adopted by you. But I can say this to you without flattery to yourselves or your beautiful country, that the highest tribute I can pay was written in a sentence last night to one of my children, that for the first time since I landed in Africa a delightful home-sickness has come to me. All the rest of the British nation may possess Africa, but my heart will always possess Rhodesia, which is a bit of my own country. (Applause).

Proceeding, Mrs. Naidoo explained that the reason why this country was a bit of her homeland was not because it was very much more beautiful than East Africa or South Africa, because she felt that the mountains and primeval forests of East Africa surpassed the beauty of Rhodesian forests and fields; it was not because their veld was more mysterious or more spacious, for they had only to spend a night on the veld in the Transvaal to realise that that surpassed in mystery and space and loveliness the Rhodesian veld.

"But," added the speaker, "there is something in your country which has taken the heart out of my breast and claimed it for its own, and there are two things which I shall tell you make for me the keynotes of Rhodesian beauty and Rhodesian life. The one is the Zimbabwe, those ruins which have baffled all expert knowledge as to their origin and history, and the other divided by a space of, who can tell? how many centuries, is the lonely tomb on the hill top. Our tomb, that is a sanctuary, our tomb, that is a shrine; our tomb, that is a resting-place of the guardian spirit of Rhodesia, that great dreamer of dreams who seeing the sunrise and the sunset from the Matopos dreamed and dreamed into being, not prophetical only, but into achievement, this wonderful dream of modern Rhodesia. Those two hill tops, the one with the ruins of an unknown civilisation, and the other with the promise of a civilisation to come, mark for me at once a prophesy and a guarantee of the life of this Rhodesia of which you are the custodians and the inheritors to-day. (Applause).

RHODESIA THE CHOSEN SPOT.

"I feel in Rhodesia you are going to create that new gospel for which I have been seeking in Africa. An old classical writer with an intention different from mine and with a different meaning, said "Out of Africa always comes something new." He spoke of monsters and fantastic things. I am speaking of something new that will come and that chosen spot from which it will come is Rhodesia. The last sentence which I wrote from my pen is hardly dry and it contained those words, 'Rhodesia is a land of happiness and ideals,' and it is because of the ideals that have responded to my call I feel that I am leaving my heart behind me in your beautiful young, old country." (Applause).

Mrs. Naidoo said she was not on a political mission in Rhodesia, or on any mission except a very delightful, personal egotistical, selfish mission, of happiness and holiday. She went on to refer to her tour in the South and remarked that they had heard that she was a dangerous woman; they had heard of the heresies she preached but the very blasphemous things she preached were the gospel of brotherhood and peace. She went on to speak of the ideal of Rhodes referred to by the Premier, which she said was almost a platitude, it was so often quoted and misquoted, that of equal rights south of the Zambesi River, equal rights for all civilised people, and because she had brought that message to South Africa she had been called a dangerous person. She had indeed wondered whether she would be permitted to come into the country (Laughter.) However, she was here and had not been deported out of Africa.

NO APPEAL FOR CONCESSIONS.

She wished to offer, as the chosen representative of more than 300,000,000 of her country-people, public and official thanks in her representative capacity to the Premier of Rhodesia and to the people of Rhodesia for her welcome. Here, in delightful contrast with her experiences of the past three months, she found a happy community. In Rhodesia there was justice; there was happiness. There was that one thing for which she had pleaded all the world over, namely, a living chance alike for the white man, the brown man and the black man. It was her privilege to offer her thanks to the statesmen who guided the destiny, of Rhodesia and to the citizens who so nobly and loyally upheld the ideal of Cecil Rhodes, "who lies dreaming upon the mountain top of the Matopos." (Applause).

"Then," Mrs. Naidoo continued, "what shall I talk to you of? I have no appeal to make for redress for an unhappy people. I have been making unmounted appeals throughout the length and breadth of the Union of South Africa. I have not come here to ask for any concessions, for any trading licences, for any opportunities to make money, to build a house. I have not the time at my disposal to ask your leave to become a citizen of happy Rhodesia."

The speaker then said she would speak of India, which was so akin to Rhodesia with her beautiful scenery, roads, veld, forests and little streams, and above all by the kopjes. All these things called to her the memory of her own city and its surroundings. Having dealt with the civilisation of India, its culture and its religions, she said the religion she followed was that of self-realisation, to give to every human soul a living chance to realise itself according to its own destiny, which might not be their destiny or hers, but which gave a chance—it might be through sorrow, or sin, or agony, or success, or repentance, or through happiness or failure, whatever the special need and the special discipline necessary—to self-realisation for that soul. (Applause).

GOSPEL OF SELF-REALISATION.

So in Rhodesia she was hoping that they who represented so many creeds and races and traditions would make Rhodesia a new heaven and a new earth of which they read in the Holy Scriptures of the Christians. That new heaven and earth were not to be made by the physical hand, but in a spirit which aspired to higher things. So she believed that in Rhodesia they would make the gospel of self-realisation a real thing, giving the Indian, the coloured man and the black man his chance of regeneration in the finest sense of being born anew in this country, and evolving a type of civilisation which would not be in conflict with the civilisation of the white race, but which, co-ordinated with other civilisations, would make of Rhodesia a wonderland of human achievement. (Applause). She would like Rhodesia to be like India, not merely in its natural scenery, but in the perfecting of that great ideal which gave to all races a welcome and a living chance. (Applause).

Mrs. Naidoo concluded an eloquent address by reciting one of her own poems, which was listened to with wrapt attention by her large audience.

MAYOR'S THANKS.

The Mayor thanked Mrs. Naidoo for her excellent and inspiring address. It was a matter of great satisfaction, he said, to them to find that their actions and their legislation on behalf of those who shared the burden of Southern Rhodesia were approved, and that their fellow-citizens from overseas were treated as well as those who came from the Old Country. (Applaise).

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

As Mrs. Naidoo left the Palace Theatre a large crowd of Europeans and Indians gave her a hearty ovation, which she smilingly acknowledged from her seat in a motor-car. In the evening she left by the mail train for Bulawayo en route to the Victoria Falls, being seen off at the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd. From the Falls Mrs. Naidoo proceeds to Johannesburg; thence she will again visit Kenya Colony, after which she will return to India.—"The Rhodesian Herald."

A TRIBUTE FROM INDIA.

HOW BABY'S OWN TABLETS HELP IN TEETHING.

For little ones of all nations Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are equally helpful. Here is a letter of praise and thanks received from Mr. B. Sharma, head clerk at the Cavalry School, Saugor, India.

"My baby son aged 9 months, had been subject to various maladies usual among infants during their teething period," writes Mr. Sharma. "Diarrhoea with slow fever was the leading trouble. The child purged as often as 30 times in 24 hours and vomited undigested milk. When I commenced giving him Baby's Own Tablets his condition appeared to be almost hopeless, but the contents of one bottle had a marvellously soothing effect, and by the time three bottles were finished he had regained his full strength."

No home where there are young children should be without Baby's Own Tablets. They are an ever-ready remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, teething pains, croup, colds and worms. Druggists sell them at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

INDIA AND RHODESIA.

MRS. NAIDU INTERVIEWED.

In the course of a conversation with a representative of "The Rhodesia Herald," Mrs. Naidoo mentioned that she had had an interview with the Premier yesterday. She, however, was glad to say that, save in a few minor respects, her fellow-countrymen had no grievances in Southern Rhodesia. The immigration laws, she thought, were fair and there was no desire to flood the country with Indians. She, however thought that such persons as Indian doctors and educationists should be welcomed to the Colony, adding that they would improve the social status of the Indians here and would constitute a link between the members of her community and the European population.

It was not her desire, she said, to import a lot of people here from India who would be in conflict with trade, and she did not think that her people desired it.

"The Indians," she added "must make their contribution to the country in good citizenship in order to pay the debt they owe the country. They must approximate to the life of Rhodesia which is really a white man's life."

Referring to Kenya, Mrs. Naidoo said: "I think the natural colony of India is Kenya; it is the natural colony historically and is the natural outlet for India."

Concerning the Union of South Africa, she said she personally had no complaint to make about the manner in which she had been received. "From the Prime Minister downwards," she added, "they have all been very nice to me."—"The Rhodesian Herald."

THE GITA AND THE KORAN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The two primary causes which contribute most to Hindu-Muslim differences are (1) Blind faith in one's own religion adhering to the letter as against the spirit of his own scriptures and (2) ignorance of the essentials of other religions than his own. Hence, I am setting forth below some important verses from both the Gita and the Koran for the careful notice of both the Hindus and the Muslims, in order that they may judge for themselves the underlying unity in the essentials of both Hinduism and Islam. It is necessary for a student of comparative religion to eradicate, for the time being, his attachment to a particular religion and then study with the light of reason, consulting none else except that still small voice within. It is hoped the following will repay perusal

GITA.

Beings are unmanifest in their origin, manifest in their midmost. . . unmanifest likewise are they in dissolution (II 28).

Happy the Kshatriyas. . . who obtain such a fight (righteous war) offered unsought as an spun door to heaven (II 32).

Flowery speech is uttered by the foolish, rejoicing in the letter of the Vedas. . . saying "There is nought but this." (II. 42).

Self-glorifying, stubborn, filled with the pride and intoxication of wealth, they perform lip-sacrifices for ostentation, contrary to scriptural ordinance (XVI. 17).

Therefore let the scriptures be thy authority, in determining what ought to be done and what ought not to be done (XVI. 24).

Better one's own duty though destitute of merit, than the Duty of another, well discharged. Better death in the discharge of one's own Duty; the Duty of another is full of danger (III. 35).

Freed from passion, fear and anger, filled with Me, purified in the fire, of Wisdom, many have entered into my Being. (IV. 10).

He who is able to endure here on earth. . . he is harmonised, he is a happy man (V. 23).

Taking equally praise and reproach, silent, wholly content with what cometh, homeless, firm in mind, full of devotion, that man is dear to Me (XII. 19).

The higher self of him who is self-controlled and peaceful, is uniform in cold and heat, pleasure and pain, as well as in honor and dishonor (VI. 7).

He who regards impartially lovers, friends and foes, strangers, neutrals, Foreigners and relatives, also the righteous and the unrighteous, he excelleth. (VI. 9).

Thinking on That, merged in That, established in That, solely devoted to That, they go whence there is no return, their sins dispelled by wisdom. (V. 17).

Among thousands of men scarce one striveth for perfection; of the successful strivers scarce one knoweth Me in essence. (VII. 3).

. . . (the wise) worshipping the One is the best; I am supremely dear to the wise and he is dear to Me. (VII. 17).

They whose wisdom hath been rent away by desires go forth to other shining Ones, resorting to various external observances, according to their own natures. (VII. 20).

. . . To the shining Ones go the worshippers of the shining Ones, but my devotees come unto Me (VII. 23).

Those devoid of Reason think of Me, the unmanifest, as having manifestation, knowing not My supreme nature, imperishable, most excellent. (VII. 24).

He who thinketh upon the Ancient, the Omniscent, the All-Ruler, minuter than the minute, the supporter of all, of form unimaginable, refulgent as the sun beyond the darkness (goeth to the spirit, supreme, divine). (VIII. 9).

To those men who worship Me alone thinking of no other. . . . I bring full security. (IX. 22).

Even the devotees of other shining Ones, who worship full of faith, they also worship Me. . . though contrary to the ancient rule (IX. 23).

I am indeed the enjoyer of all sacrifices and also the Lord, but they know Me not in Essence and hence they fall. (IX. 24).

They who worship the shining Ones; go to the shining Ones; to the Ancestors go the Ancestor-Worshippers; to the Elements go those who sacrifice to Elementals; but My worshippers come to Me. (IX. 25).

Unflinching devotion to Me by Yoga, without other objects. . . . (XIII. 11).

. . . that is declared to the wisdom; all against it is ignorance. (XIII. 12).

Rishes. . . . intent upon the welfare of all beings, obtain the Peace of the Eternal. (V. 25).

Better indeed is wisdom than constant practice; than wisdom, meditation is better; than meditation, renunciation of the fruit of action; on renunciation follows peace. (XII. 12).

He who beareth no ill-will to any being, friendly and compassionate. . . and forgiving (XII. 12).

. . . . with mind and Reason dedicated to Me, he, My devotee, is dear to Me. (XII. 13).

Sages look equally on a Brahmana adorned with humility, a cow, an elephant, and even a dog and an outcaste. (V. 18).

They who take refuge in Me. . though of the womb of sin, women, Vaishyas, even Shudras, they also tread the highest path (IX. 32).

Having known Me, as. . . the Lover of all beings, he goeth to Peace. (V. 29).

KORAN.

Allah originates the creation, then reproduces it, then to him you shall be brought back (XXX. 11).

And fight with them until there is no more persecution and religion should be only for Allah, but if they desist, then surely Allah sees what they do. (VIII. 39).

And we did not send any apostle, but with the language of his people, so that he might explain to them properly. (XIV. 4).

And who believe in that which has been revealed to you and that which was revealed before you, and they are sure of the hereafter. (II. 4).

Surely those who believe and those who are Jews and the Christians and the Sabeans, whoever believes in Allah and the last day and does good, they shall have their reward from their God, and there is no fear for them, nor shall they grieve. (II. 62).

There is no compulsion in religion, surely the right way has become clearly distinct from error. (II. 256).

For everyone of you did we appoint a law and a way, and if Allah had pleased He would have made you all a single people, but that He might try you in what He gave you, therefore, strive with one another to hasten to virtuous deeds. . . He will let you know that in which you differed. (V. 48).

And say to those who do not believe: Act according to your state, surely we too are acting: (XI. 121).

Those who spend (benevolently) in ease as well as in straitness, and those who restrain (their) anger and pardon men; and Allah Loves the doer's of good (to others.) (III. 133).

O! you who believe! be patient and vie in endurance and remain steadfast, and be careful of (your duty to) Allah, that you may be successful. (III. 199).

If you will stretch forth your hand towards me to slay me. I am not one to stretch forth my hand towards you to slay you; surely I fear Allah, the Lord of the Worlds: (V. 28).

Our God! pour out upon us patience and curse us to die in submission. (VII. 126).

And if they call you a liar, say: my work is for me and your work for you; you are clear of what I do and I am clear of what you do. (X. 41).

And if your Lord had pleased, surely all those who are in the earth would have believed, all of them; will you then force them till they become believers? (X. 9-)

Therefore bear up patiently as did the apostles endowed with constancy bear with patience and do not seek to hasten for them (unbelievers) (their doom). . . . (XLVI. 35).

And bear patiently what they say and avoid them with a becoming avoidance. (LXXIII. 10).

I do not say to you. . . I know the unseen, nor do I say to you that I am an Angel; I do not follow aught save that which is revealed to me. . . (VI. 50).

And if Allah had pleased, they would not have set up others (with Him), and We have not appointed you a keeper over them, and you are not placed in charge of them. (VI. 108).

Take to forgiveness and enjoin good and turn aside from the ignorant (idolaters). (VII. 199).

. . . Those of the idolaters with whom you made an agreement and they have not failed you in anything and have not backed up anyone against you, so fulfil their agreement to the end of their turn (IX. 4).

And if one of the idolaters seek protection from you, grant him protection till he hears the word of Allah, then make him attain his place of safety, this is because they are a people who do not know. (IX. 6.)

. . . So long as they (idolaters) are true to you, be true to them. . . (IX.7).

. . . Call upon Allah, or call upon the Beneficient God; whichever you call upon, He has the best names. . . (XVII. 110).

Surely those who believe and those who are Jews and the Sabeans and the Christians—whoever believes in Allah and the last day and does good—they shall have no fear nor shall they grieve. (V. 69).

And those who are constant, seeking the pleasure of their Lord, and keep up prayer and spend (benevolently) out of what we have given them secretly and openly and repel evil with good; as for those, they shall have the (happy) issue of the abode. (XIII. 22).

We believe in Allah and (in) that which has been revealed to us. . . and the tribes. . . we do not make any distinction between any of them, and to Him do we submit. (II. 136).

Say: Do you dispute with us about Allah, and He is our Lord and your Lord, and we shall have our deeds and you shall have your deeds, and we are sincere to Him. (II. 139).

To every nation we appointed acts of devotion which they observe, therefore they should not dispute with you about the matter. (XXII. 67).

Ho! you are they who will love them while they do not love you. (III. 118).

. . . Be good to. . . the orphans and the needy and the neighbour of (your) kin, and the alien neighbour, and the companion in a journey and the wayfarer and those whom your right hands possess (prisoners of war or slaves.) (IV. 36).—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE.

DEWAN'S SURVEY.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 18.

Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, Dewan, in opening this morning the newly constituted Mysore Economic Conference made a speech reviewing the industrial progress Mysore was making and said that the total aggregate of the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies working in the State amounted to Rs. 830, Rs. 218 and Rs. 144½ lakhs respectively. Of this total, the paid-up capital, Rs. 81 lakhs, had been invested in trading and manufacturing concerns, Rs. 43 lakhs, in banking, Rs. 11 lakhs on mines and quarries, and Rs. 7 lakhs, in other concerns.

One index to the steady development of industries in the State was afforded by the increased importation of machinery, the value of which amounted to Rs. 57½ lakhs in 1920 only, but which had risen to 83 lakhs in 1923. The Dewan said that two new woollen mills had started operations on a big scale in Bangalore City and that Mysore silk continued to maintain its high quality and the export of silk piece goods had been steadily increasing. Recently, Government had granted concessions for starting a match factory in the State. During the past years there had been a striking increase in the number of tile factories and there were immense further possibilities in the same direction.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, June 15.

There was a thunderstorm on Thursday and we had about one inch of rain. It cannot be said whether this was a part of the regular monsoon. This may relieve the water trouble for the cattle for some days.

The cases against R. B. Tarachand and others are assuming serious aspects everyday. On one side the investigation makes startling disclosures and Mr. Sloane sends on his complaints while on the other there is an effort from some sympathetic quarters to pour cold water on the whole thing.

After all Mr. Sloane's complaints have been registered and it is said that the Superintendent of Police has issued orders that the cases be taken up after the fire case has been decided. Mr. Sloane has sent complaints against this procedure to the higher authorities. The Insurance company have undergone an enormous expense in helping the local police. The investigating officer Inspector Niaz Ahmed Khan is receiving praises from all sides for his work.

The "Sandesh" newspaper will have its first appearance on Monday next.

Chodhry Lajjaram will continue as Tehsildar and he will have now full opportunity of finishing the noble work he has taken in hand for the last one year after his removal from the Municipal Committee.

After the transfer of the late Sub-Inspector there have been no thefts in the city and the gambling dens have also disappeared.

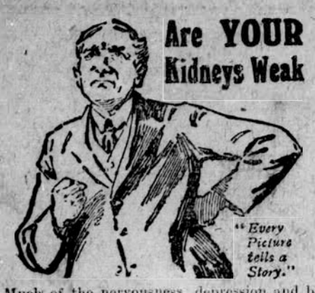
There is some life in the Municipality again and if the local authorities who have been interfering all along do not stick to their underhand methods a good deal of useful work will be done.

DEATH OF MAULANA MOHAMED HUSAIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 18.

We deeply regret to inform the public that Maulana Mohamed Husain Sahib, Secretary of the Anjumane-Islam, Belgaum and Hon. Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Khilafat Committee, died of heart-failure on the 17th instant. He was one of the most sincere and enthusiastic national workers in the province. In him Karnatak has lost an able and energetic leader who stood always in the forefront of national activities.



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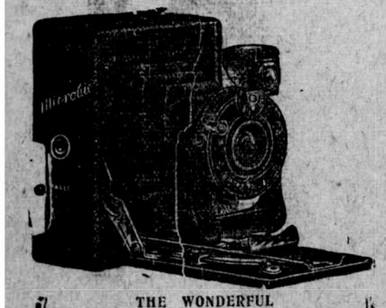

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DEVELOPMENT.

SCANDAL NO, V.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir Lawless Hepper, true to his promise, has observed a spurious silence; the queries in scandal No. [illegible] awkward and direct replies would mean further exposure. Like a clever advocate, he thought a discreet and dignified silence is the best and safest defence in a defenceless case; his business is only to expose the bright side of the picture to an admiring crowd: let the official Director of Information and its non-official companion, "The Times," deal with the shabby muddles and impertinent critics. The former gentleman, who was supposed to have been officially dead since his funeral dirge was recited in the last Council, has made a clumsy attempt to cloud the real issue. The real points in scandal No. 4 that are not touched at all by the official phonograph, were (a) whether the Dredger Kalu that was practically condemned as unserviceable by the Ministry of Munitions was foisted on the Development Directorate for a very exhorbitant price of several lakhs without any independent and non-official experts' survey or certificate: (b) whether the said Dredger has since its purchase been laid up and unable to render any efficient service, and (c) whether any Government Marine Architect or officer of the British firm of Consulting Engineers got any commission for so smoothly putting through this "profitabl" transaction: Since no reply is forthcoming for nearly a month, the public may legitimately draw its own conclusion as to how public funds are spuandered by negligent and extravagant trustees.

In scandal No. V., I propose to deal with the Cement Contracts.

It is really strange that so much noise and flutter is made over Municipal Cement Contracts, whereas no reference is made to the real source of the mischief, viz., the original contracts with the Development Directorate. In August or September 1922, the Development Directorate, after mature consideration and several calculations and forecasts entered into a contract with four Cement Companies, undertaking to buy all the cement it required to the extent of 60,000 tons per year from the four contracting companies alone at a certain fixed rate, which after a complicated process, works out at Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 per ton: this precious document shows how much business acumen and commercial foresight this most highly-paid Department with its hordes of high-salaried experts possesses; we may also safely presume that the British firm of Consulting Engineers, who draw lakhs of rupees by way of commission, were also consulted before putting through this "bargain": all this consultation, deliberation and calculation has resulted in the execution of an agreement, which if fully operated would result in an annual loss of Rs. 18 lakhs to the unfortunate rate-payers of this Presidency, and if the same state of affairs continues as it is most likely to for the rest of the contracted period of about 9 years, the grand total loss will be about a crore and sixty lakhs. These gigantic figures may astound the public and appear to be an exaggeration but a simple mathematical calculation will convince the meanest intellect of its accuracy. The present market rate is Rs. 30 to 35 per ton F. O. R. and the contracted rate is Rs. 60 to Rs. 65, annual purchase is up to 60,000 tons for a remaining period of about 9 years. Thus the annual loss would come to about Rs. 18 lakhs for 8½ years, and what is most galing is the fact that under this agreement, the British firm of Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Meik and Buchannan, perhaps, continue to draw their commission of 2 per cent on this most ruinous transaction.

No doubt at the time the said contract was entered, the actual market rate was about 25 to 30 per cent. above the contract rate, but to an ordinary man of business with a little foresight and business acumen it should have been apparent that even from the beginning of 1922 the boom prices on all commodities were fast dwindling and particularly for cement, there was a market-tendency for a decline. A comparison with the previous rates both in England and India together with the fact that several new substantial companies with an enormously increased output were fast cropping up, would have made an ordinary cautious businessman to hesitate or ponder before leaping so blindly in the dark. Before incurring such tremendous liability or a long period of ten years, any man with foresight and caution would have for safety's sake, included the usual "option clause" at the end of two or three years, thus making it optional to renew it or not at the end of that period. It is most extraordinary that none of the safeguards or ordinary precautionary measures appealed to any of the numerous legal, commercial and engineering experts.

Having thus landed the starving public into a most destructive muddle, the wise-acres instead of adopting measures and methods to minimise the loss and liability by allowing the private contractors to purchase cement in open market, impose, as far as I am informed, a most unjust and illegal condition whereby they are compelled to buy cement from the four companies alone at the contract rates; the result is that higher rents are to be extorted from poor tenants to meet the additional expenditure incurred in erecting chawls and other buildings.

The Development Directorate, not desirous of appearing selfish, and anxious that others of its kith and kin should also reap the benefit of its infinite wisdom and foresight, invited the Bombay Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust and P.W.D. to participate in this suppo[illegible]erative business, and all expect shrew[illegible]W.D. were lured into this bargain. [illegible]he bonds between these public institutions further cemented through the cement c[illegible]cts, and between the Dredger "Kalu" and the Portland Cement, over two crores will be spirited away at the termination of the fateful period: of course this loss is not to be made up by proportionate deductions from the fat salaries of the white staff and fatter commissions of foreign experts who by an extraordinary system of broadcasting send valuable messages and advice from a distance of 6,000 miles in return for a continuous flow of commission in solid Indian currency.

Under the MacCardien rule of British Justice and Haywardian rules of British Constitution, the persons primarily responsible for the muddle ought not only to be entirely exonerated: but probably awarded the victim as usual will be the poor Indian rate-payer: he may be semi-starving with only one meal a day and have only a rag just to cover his loins in fair and foul weather, with only the sky for his roof, still he must pay, pay and pay though the nose even for the follies as well as for the "wisdom" of his Divine Protectors, the self appointed trustees of the masses.—Yours Scandal Monger,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

P.S.—It may interest your readers to know the names of the signatures on behalf of various companies (1) Per Pro Killick Nixon and Co. (2) C. MacDonald and Co. (3) C. MacDonald and Co. (4) Purshottam Vithaldas and Co. all in agent of various companies.

K.F.N.

CONGRESS WORK IN C. P.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE.

DINDORI, June 17.

The Secretary, Hindustani C. P. Provincial Congress Committees wires as follows:—

Mandla is comparatively one of the backward and oppressed districts in Hindustani C. P. Its backwardness with regard to Congress activities can be judged from the fact that in the recent Flag Satyagrah while the adjoining district of Balaghat sent 350 colunteers Mandla contributed only one. After the Coconada Congress, the Jabalpur Provincial Congress Committee decided to pay special attention to this district.

CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

In February last Shrijut Bhagwandinji, Pandit Sunderlalji, Shrijut Karmat Husain, Thakur Laxmansingh, Shrijut Basudeo Rao Subedar and other prominent members of the Provincial Congress Committee made special tour of this district, organised and addressed about 50 mass meetings in various parts of the district including the most interior. Congress Committees were reorganised and prominent provincial workers were put in charge of the various *tahsils* and *parganas*.

ALLEGED PINPRICKS BY OFFICIALS.

The district authorities placed all sorts of obstacles in the way of the provincial deputation's working. Yet the result of all those obstacles was increased awakening of the people. Immediately after the provincial deputation left after 3 weeks' strenuous work, the local authorities began making systematic efforts to suppress the newly started activities in the most high-handed manner. In Dindori *tahsil* the local Tahsildar who has made himself notorious is said to have openly threatened people that if they continued to be Congresswallas he would got them prosecuted for trifles. He is said to have started a subscription list for the reception of the Deputy Commissioner and collects the subscription at the point of open threats. On a man's refusal to subscribe the Tahsildar is alleged to have told him that if he remained a non-cooperator he would be prosecuted and punished under section 34. The Tahsildar went to his shop and abused him for putting some *Tatas* in front of his shop and immediately prosecution began under section 34. He abused and threatened respectable citizens for closing shops on 13th April last. These are only a few instances. Since March last most flagrant misuse is being made of section 34 and section 500 against people suspected of non-cooperation proclivities for most trifling and even imaginary faults. Cases are coming to light of police officers threatening and even beating Congress volunteers innocently announcing public meetings in villages.

PROSECUTION OF CONGRESS WORKER.

The climax was reached when a prosecution was set up under section 500 against Pt. Ramavtar Sharma who is in charge of Congress work in the *Tahsil*.

On 17th May when Pandit Ramavtar was addressing a public meeting at Dindori a certain Baba Raghunathdas got up and began to revile Mahatma Gandhi and talked of the blessings of the British Raj. It is said Baba was acting under somebody's inspiration. The speaker kept himself calm and respectfully asked Baba to speak after he has finished. At the insistence by the public Baba stopped. Another meeting was held at Parasaral on 18th where it is alleged Pt. Ramavtar Sharma spoke words defamatory of Baba who is the complainant in the present case. Pt. Ramavtar Sharma is one of the most prominent Congress workers in the province and almost an ideal non-cooperator. The case began on the 16th instant and is put up for further hearing to 19th instant. Pt. Ramavtar is in police custody as he refused to give bail.

Pt. Sunderlal together with Shrijut Karamathusain, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, Shrijut Bhambhupd Misra, President District Congress Committee, and Pandit Hardayal Prasadji Agnihotri of Benaika motored down 64 miles from Mandla to Dindori on the 16th instant. The case has excited great interest and has already given impetus to Congress work in the tahsil. It is hoped that in case Pt. Ramavtar Sharma is sentenced constructive work will continue with redoubled energy and enthusiasm.

Pandit Sunderlal and his friends will stay here for several days and address meetings.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

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EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

PROVISION FOR SANSKRIT STUDIES.

The question of the admission of students of all communities irrespective of caste or vreed into the Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore has been under the consideration of the Mysore Government for some time, and orders have now been issued: (1) continuing the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore as a centre of orthodox Sanskrit learning and restricting admission to the College to Brahmins of the priestly persuasion, (2) sanctioning a modification of the scheme of studies in the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore so as to afford to all communities without distinction adequate facilities and opportunities for the acquisition of Sanskrit learning and culture embracing all branches of higher Sanskrit studies, and (3) abolishing the Preparatory and Primary classes in the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College as provision has been made in the general curriculum of schools throughout the State for Sanskrit studies. The control of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College has been transferred to the Education Department and a Committee of 6 members constituted with the Inspector-General of Education as Chairman, to submit proposals for the revision of the curriculum and courses of studies in the College.

In connection with the scheme of revision of the S.S.L.C. scheme which has been examined at length by a special committee as well as by the Mysore University, the Government have passed orders the leading features of which are:—(1) The introduction of optional vocational studies in the High School course; (2) the compulsion placed on the pupils to attend drill or take part in some organised games or scouting; (3) the acceptance of the proposal of the Committee to continue English as the medium of instruction in the High School classes subject to certain modifications suggested by the Senate; (4) the acceptance of the proposal of the Committee to restrict the evaluation of class work only to those students on the border line between success and failure; (5) the retention of the compartmental system, (6) the abolition of the age-limits for the S. S. L. C. Examination as recommended by the Senate and lastly (7) a revision of the existing rule so as to permit a private candidate to appear for the examination without any limit, provided that before appearing as such for the first time, he had already appeared for the examination as a school-pupil.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 18.

A meeting of the medical practitioners of Delhi was convened by Dr. H. S. Gour, the vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University to discuss the practicability of instituting a Faculty of Medicine in the University. Dr. Gour informed the meeting that his endeavours to secure admission for candidates who had passed the F.Sc. Medical group from the Delhi University into medical colleges of the Punjab and Lucknow Universities had failed. The general consensus of opinion was that there would be no dearth of students, if a medical college was started in Delhi and that medical men were needed for the country, in a very large number. All present were of opinion that steps be taken to establish the Faculty of Medicine as early as possible, and that the Lady Hardinge Medical College be affiliated to the University as soon as practicable. It was further agreed that a Sub-Committee consisting of Col. G. D. Franklin, Civil Surgeon, Drs. M. A. Ansari, A. K. Bose, I. T. Mitra and S. P. Shroff, with power to co-operate, be formed to prepare a detailed report about the buildings, equipment, staff and other necessary requirements. The suggestions that Sir Hugh Keeling, the Chief Engineer, Capital Works, be approached by the University to nominate an engineer to advise and assist the committee was also agreed to, and the meeting dispersed. The vice-Chancellor is hopeful to bring this Faculty into being at an early date.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Commander, U. S. Destroyer Division Forty-five:—Your message of welcome is deeply appreciated by officers and men of the United States navy in Indian waters and the message will be conveyed to the aviators immediately upon their arrival at Rangoon. We are delighted to be in these waters. A most cordial reception has been extended to us by Government and citizens of Rangoon which has made our stay most pleasant. Aviators will probably arrive Rangoon about the 20th.—A. P.

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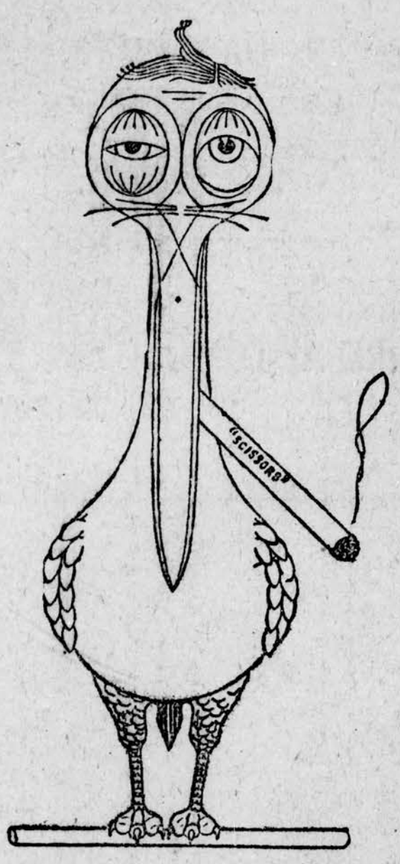

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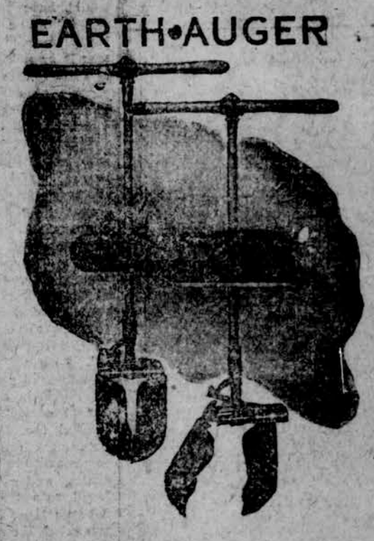

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